









## Prince Mohammad tours Zarqa

ZARQA (Petra) — His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the Personal Representative of His Majesty King Hussein, Tuesday visited Zarqa and met with its governor, Eid Al Qutameh, and toured a number of government departments.

Qutameh briefed the Prince on the different health education, industry, trade and water services, and presented him with the governor's shield as a commemorative gift.

Later, Prince Mohammad visited Zarqa Municipality and met the municipal council which briefed him on the various municipal projects.

The Prince also visited the Al Hashemiyah Public Garden in northern districts of Zarqa which was established on His Majesty King Hussein's birthday and inspected a cultural centre set up by the municipality.

Prince Mohammad also visited the Zarqa Chamber of Commerce and reviewed with its members a number of plans designed to develop industrial and commercial sectors.

## IPA to run management training for officials

AMMAN (Petra) — The Institute of Public Administration (IPA) will open a training programme for senior government officials on Oct. 15, the institute's director Abdullah Ulayyan announced Tuesday.

Only those officials who took part in previous seminars of not less than nine credit hours or 44 training hours will be eligible to take part in the new programme, which will be organised in implementation of regulations by the Civil Service Commission (CSC), Ulayyan noted.

He said that the two month programme will offer the participants new ideas on management, introducing reform and public relations among other skills.

Candidates for such programmes should be university graduates and of the first or second categories in the CSC classification regulation system Ulayyan added. He said that the candidates will come from various government departments.



His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad Tuesday meets with the Zarqa Municipal Council (Petra photo)

## Princess Basma underlines human element in development

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Tuesday opened an exhibition displaying the population educational activities in Egypt and delivered a brief speech in which she underlined the importance of the human element in the process of development.

Princess Basma, who is also chairs the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund (QASF), said that in the past ten years the Jordanian government carried out a major project in population education which had its significant role in orienting concerned people on population issues and development projects in the Kingdom.

An international seminar on the development of human resources, which was held in Amman last month under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, focused attention on the human element

as the key factor in comprehensive development inspired by various nations of the world, Princess Basma noted.

She said that demographic education has been tackled as an important issue by numerous nations over the past few years, because of its great influence on the development process and because it involves measures for raising the health education and social standards of people to achieve development.

Princess Basma voiced her deep appreciation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) for organising this exhibition which, she said, would contribute to strengthening cultural relations between Egypt and Jordan.

Dr. Maher Mahran, who represents the national council for population in Egypt delivered a

speech in which he outlined his council's projects and programmes to spread public awareness among Egyptians about their population problems.

UNESCO Regional Director Mohammad Kazem also addressed the meeting, underlining the importance of population education programmes and UNESCO's cooperation with Arab countries in this field.

Princess Basma later toured the exhibition which is held at the Royal Cultural Centre displaying 150 paintings by school children in Egypt aged between 12 and 14 years of age.

The three-day exhibition also displays maps and researches dealing with population problems.

Minister of Social Development Fawwaz Touqan was among the audience attending the opening ceremony.

## Armouti appointed Jordan's liaison to Spanish exposition

By Caroline Faraj  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai has decided to appoint Dr. Mazen Armouti currently director of Communication and International Relations at the Higher Council for Science and Technol-

ogy, as the Jordanian Commissioner General for the 1992 Seville Universal Exposition and the Commemoration of the Quinticentennial of the Discovery of America in Spain.

The Commissioner General Dr. Armouti will represent the Jordanian government with the Spanish National Commission for the Quinticentennial and the Exposition Administrative, and will coordinate the efforts of various Jordanian institutions in their contributions to the events.

He will also be a member of the International College of Commissioners that will oversee the Exposition and related activities.

One aspect of Arab activities during the events, which will start next year and lead up to the 1992 celebrations, will be to stress the Arab role in Spanish history and the European Renaissance.

The overall theme of the Renaissance will be "The Age of Discovery" and the theme of the "Arab Cultural Participation" will be "Al Andalus '92".

The Exposition in Seville will have pavilions for at least 60 participating countries.



Mazen Armouti

Arab participation may either take the form of a collective effort or individual positions.

The event will last for six months and will coincide with the 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona.

It is estimated by the Spanish, that the Exposition will attract 28 million visitors.

## Conference on child abuse ends

# Seminar hails steadfastness of Arab children under occupation

By Sana Atiyeh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A two-day seminar on child abuse ended Tuesday by calling on Arab and international organisations to intensify their efforts to end the brutal and inhuman Israeli measures against Palestinian children in the occupied territories.

"There must be an end to the torture and killing of Palestinian children by Israeli forces who use bullets, tear-gas and other methods — these are clear violations of all international conventions and humanitarian principles," one of the recommendations stipulated. The recommendation also saluted the steadfastness of those heroic children who face Zionist brutality.

The seminar, one of the activities commemorating Arab Child Day, also called on all parties in the Kingdom concerned with children to support research on child abuse and to establish services and centres to care for such children.

Another recommendation stated that national teams should be formulated to provide counselling, education and health services in order to prevent child abuse in every region of Jordan.

The seminar also recommended forming a national committee to review and develop existing legislation dealing with child abuse, that would also guarantee and ensure full protection of children prone to abuse.

The seminar, which was held under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor, also called for the holding of more specialised seminars in every governorate in the country to discuss this subject, concentrating on methods and effects of child discipline.

Participants of the seminar, chaired by Undersecretary of the Ministry of Social Development and Board Chairman of the National Association for Child Education, Mohammad Sgour, also called on the media to edu-

cate children in a healthy manner on this issue so as to prevent incidents of abuse from occurring.

As another method to try to prevent child abuse, the seminar, organised by the national association for child education, also recommended holding workshops for fathers and mothers on the dangers of violent or unwholesome behaviour. The recommendation also stipulated that social workers and personnel working with juvenile delinquents should be sufficiently trained.

### Hot line for children

Captain Sabri Rbeihat, criminologist at the Public Security Department (PSD) who also presented a working paper Monday, later told the Jordan Times that the idea of a hot-line for children is being considered there.

"We are thinking of establishing a hot line for children who could be in dangerous circumstances, — not, however, run by the police," Rbeihat said, adding that a task force would be put together to include members from ministries and voluntary organisations to implement this service.

When asked why the police do not interfere with child beating by parents, Rbeihat said that it is not their duty. "Up until now we haven't had a clear line that separates torture from discipline, and in our society it is still considered a family matter and the police would be interfering if they did anything," the captain said. He added, however, that be-

cause there are no clear laws concerning child abuse by parents, one of the recommendations was to review existing laws to develop them "in order to guarantee children's safety, security and well-being."

The second day of the seminar, on Tuesday, included two working papers. Lt.-Col. Fayed Qablan, from the PSD, outlined some aspects of juvenile delinquency, which he said are normally a result of child abuse. He said that children often confess to crimes they did not commit, like murder adding that this is usually done to cover up for an adult family member, who did commit the crime.

Qablan also said that many of the juvenile delinquents are convinced, mainly by a family member, to commit such crimes as murder because the law minimises juvenile punishment and facilitates trials. He added that adults corrupt children and use them to make money in a dishonest and illegal manner by making them steal, sell trivial items, beg or pick garbage from the streets. He added that the rate of runaway children has increased, mostly because of broken homes.

Qablan cited that statistics available to the PSD from 1987 show that seven children were murdered that year, which makes them 10.2 per cent of all murder victims. He said that 318 children were victims of immoral crimes: 62.6 per cent of all such incidents; 78 fell victim to accidental gunshots; 31 per cent of such accidents; 2,492 under 15 years old were run down by vehicles while crossing the road or playing on the streets.

### Law on juvenile delinquency

At the end of his presentation, Qablan called on implementing the draft law on juvenile delinquency because "it is one of important aspects related to child abuse." He also urged supporting institutions that care for juvenile delinquents and runaways, and

spreading voluntary institutions concerned with children to be included in rural areas in the Kingdom.

Qablan suggested encouraging religious leaders and scientists to participate and the media to provide information on the best methods of raising and disciplining children, including who has the right to discipline, the duty of the family, the legal and moral limits to this duty, and legal action against guardians of juvenile delinquents who neglect their duties.

In his paper, Kamel Al Sa'id outlined that child abuse can occur before birth, when abortion takes place. "Our laws protect the right of the unborn child to grow and develop in the mother's womb by making abortions illegal. The punishment for those who perform abortions is six months to three years imprisonment; but this punishment should also apply to mothers who voluntarily abort," Sa'id said.

He went on to say that every child after birth has the right to live, adding that killing children is the worst crime because children cannot defend themselves.

"When you see Palestinian children in the occupied territories being shot at with rubber or real bullets, or suffering from poisonous tear-gas, which is internationally illegal, it proves to the world that the Zionists are lying when they claim that they have established the only advanced and progressive state in the Middle East," Sa'id noted.

He added that every child has the right to a physical and psychological healthy life, as well as the right to "sexual purity" and innocence. Sa'id continued that every child also has the right to love and understanding from his or her family surroundings.

The use of alcohol and drugs, Qablan said, play a big role in child abuse, as well as what the media presents. "Some television programmes, newspapers, cinema and theatre go against child's education and development," he commented.

## Palestinian council launches world appeal

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following appeal was published on Oct. 4 by the Palestinian Higher Council for Education, Culture and Science (PHC) and was circulated to all international organisations as well as academics in Europe and the U.S. in order to help in the reopening of educational institutions in the occupied territories.

The PHC is the body responsible for all educational matters related to Palestine. It is composed of Palestinians in and outside the occupied territories.

— All Palestinian educational institutions are closed by military order until "further notice."

— The academic year 87/88 has been totally lost and the new year 88/89 is stillborn.

— Thousands of Palestinian students and teachers are arbitrarily detained and several have been illegally deported.

— The educational future of a whole nation is at stake.

During the past twenty one years, the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation have been suffering from various forms of human rights violations of the Geneva Convention and other international laws concerning people under occupation.

Educational institutions were specially targeted: several students and staff were deported. Many others were placed under administrative detention or illegally arrested and tortured. Some were even shot and killed. Universities were closed for as long as four months at one time as a form of collective punishment.

Such acts prompted UNESCO in the past to send three missions to the occupied territories to investigate Israeli practices towards educational institutions. All the reports that came as a result of such missions pointed to the illeg-

al practices of Israel and several resolutions were taken by UNESCO (the last resolution 129 taken in November 1987) asking Israel to refrain from these practices. However such calls by UNESCO were never heeded by Israel.

Since December 1987, the uprising of the Palestinian people took place to protest the prolonged occupation and its illegal practices. The Israeli military authorities responded by escalating its violations of human rights, including the right of education. In fact all educational institutions — elementary, secondary and universities, totalling over 1,600 institutes, were closed and the educational rights of about half a million students have been jeopardised.

Thousands of students and teachers have also been detained and several were deported and the numbers increase daily. Israel claims that the educational institutions are centres for incitement. However the military occupation authorities have been cracked down on informal home educational gatherings which were recently initiated by the Palestinians in an effort to compensate for the lost academic year. Such action by the Israeli authorities clearly indicate their sinister attempt to keep the Palestinian youth without education.

The situation is most alarming because it concerns the rights of education for a whole nation. Peace in the area cannot be achieved when a nation is deprived of such basic rights. The international educational community — which prides itself in democracy and equal opportunities, is expected to address itself to this problem.

## Ajlouni discusses plan to show antiquities in Canada

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Minister of Tourism Zuhair Ajlouni and Canada's Ambassador here Michael Bell Tuesday discussed the prospect of displaying Jordan's antiquities in the Ontario Museum in Canada and its branches in Montreal, Ottawa and Vancouver.

A report by the Jordan News Agency, Petra said that the antiquities are those that had been displayed in Paris and Cologne under the title of "The King's Highway" — 9000 years of art and culture in the Kingdom of Jordan — both of which were opened

by Her Majesty Queen Noor. The ambassador and the minister, Petra said, discussed the prospect of transferring Jordan's comprehensive exhibition of mosaics which date back to the Byzantine and Umayyad periods to Canada to be displayed in the coming summer.

According to Petra the minister requested Spanish help in restoring the carved facades of a number of monuments in the ancient Nabatean city of Petra and preserving the frescoes inside the Nabatean tombs north of the ancient site.

## Hmoud hopes for policy integration from HCST

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's current 1986-1990 five-year development plan strives to increase Jordan's real annual income from agriculture from JD 97 million to JD 138 million, taking the Kingdom further towards self-sufficiency in food production, Minister of Agriculture Marwan Hmoud said Tuesday.

The 1981-1985 plan raised the national agricultural income from JD 69.4 million in 1980 to JD 97 million in 1985 which amounts to an annual growth rate of nearly 7%, the minister told a seminar of planning and executing programmes in agricultural research.

Research plays a significant role in defining the future of agriculture in any country. Therefore, any efforts made in this respect are bound to contribute towards the success of agricultural development plans, the minister said.

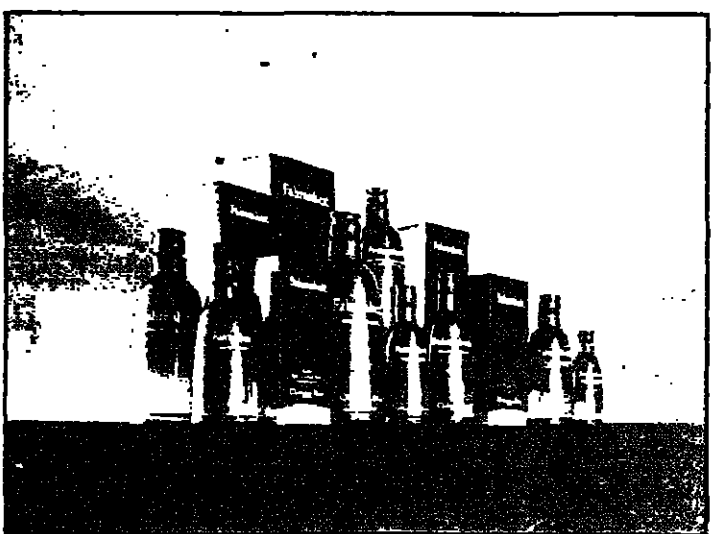
"Jordan is satisfied with its achievements in agricultural development so far, but it feels a need for more efforts to overcome obstacles that emerged recently during the implementation

of the agricultural plans for the past eight years," the minister added.

Jordan had lacked proper guidance and coordination in its agricultural policies in the past but now it is hoped that the Higher Council of Science and Technology, which was established last year, will take steps towards steering this policy, removing obstacles impeding its success, and above all securing sufficient finance for agricultural research projects Hmoud noted.

He expressed hope that the current seminar would come up with recommendations and proposals designed to help policy makers and researchers fulfil national aspirations.

The Dean of the Agriculture Faculty delivered a speech at the opening session outlining the faculty's training and research projects. He also briefed the session on his department's efforts to improve cereal and vegetable production, combating pests and promoting food processing industries.



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## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- Art exhibition by Omar Al Basoul, at the Housing Bank Complex.
- "The Individual, Sport and Olympic Games" book exhibit, at the Palace of Culture, Al Hussein Youth City.
- Book exhibition, at the Professional Association Complex.
- Book exhibition, at Al Walaja Cooperative Society, Jabal Nuzha.
- Folkloric exhibition, at the Al Manarah Social Development Society, Al Manarah.
- An exhibition of paintings by Mohammad Shamseddine, at the Petra Bank Gallery.
- Islamic book exhibition and charity bazaar, at the Islamic Cultural Centre, University of Jordan.
- An exhibition of antiquities of Tell Abu Hamid agricultural settlement in the Jordan Valley, at the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre.
- First Amman International Motor Show, four kilometres from the Seventh Circle.
- Book exhibition, at Yarmouk University, Irbid.
- Children's cultural programme, which includes book and drawing exhibitions, at the Housing Bank Complex.
- Chinese art exhibition, at the University of Jordan — 11:00 a.m.
- Children's books and drawings exhibition, at the Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation — 4:00 p.m.
- Art exhibition by Salameh Kana'an, at Al Wasiti Gallery, Plaza Hotel.
- Population Education Activities Exhibition, at the Royal Cultural Centre — 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

### SYMPOSIUM

- A symposium entitled "Children's Culture and the Role of Family, School and Community" in Arabic, by Mary Fasbeh, Fakhri Tummeh and Shihada Al Natour, at the Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation — 6:00 p.m.



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## Child Day: Investing in the future

THE range of issues being discussed and the range of activities on offer this week during Jordan's celebrations of Arab and International Child Day are a valid and heartening indicator of the future which our children can look forward to. It is symptomatic of our situation today that while our highest single national expenditure is on security and defence — a reality forced upon us by our place in a turbulent region of the world — the next biggest expenditures on a national level are on education and health.

Such a situation indicates that we shall continue to be a country which aims to live off the productive and creative capacity of its people. It is also a formula for rational and coherent nation-building, for when a society cares for the welfare of its individual members, those individual members will in turn care for the welfare of their society.

Though we continue to suffer from financial constraints which prevent us from tackling all child welfare issues as extensively as we would like to, it seems that our approach to launching new programmes in many different sectors is the most realistic. It remains for us to work out more coordinated and productive links among institutions in the private and public sectors, and to join forces with concerned international agencies that can help provide some of the technical and financial resources we need.

In many cases, we have established child welfare institutions in specialised fields with the help of Arab and international donors. These institutions, in turn, have expanded to play a regional role, particularly in training staff from other Arab countries. We see this as the most appropriate means of translating into action the principles that have always governed developmental patterns in Jordan: Human service as a constant goal and priority, and pan-Arab and international contacts and cooperation as a functional approach.

Our celebrations of Child Day reaffirm these points once again.



Rabah — Al Ra'i

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

TWO Jordanian dailies Tuesday commented on Foreign Minister Taher Masi's address to U.N. General Assembly meeting, emphasising Jordan's commitment to help the Palestinian people at all levels to regain their rights. Jordan has played and continues to play its role in full, serving the Palestinians and their just cause and considering the Palestine problem as the prime national issue for Jordan, said Al Ra'i newspaper. Ever since the start of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and throughout the years of Zionist conspiracies against the Arab Nation Jordan has been shouldering its national responsibility and maintaining steadfastness with honour, the paper added. Through its endeavours, the paper said, Jordan succeeded in keeping the Jewish state as a rejected entity and an illegitimate state in the midst of the Arab World. The paper referred to the sacred unity between the two banks of the River Jordan and said that Jordan as a result had been shouldering its burdens on the political, humanitarian, economic and social levels, as pointed out by the foreign minister in his address.

For its part, Al Dustour described Masi's address as a new reminder to the international community of the facts and realities in the Middle East, and the danger inherent in Israel's continued occupation of Arab land. It is Israel's continued practices, its denial of the Palestinian people's rights and rejection of peace bids that perpetuate tension in the region, the paper noted.

Sawt Al Shaab Arabic daily commented on Jordan's continued demonstration of support for Iraq whether in its endeavours to repel the Iranian aggression or to pursue efforts towards achieving a lasting peace. The paper which was referring to King Hussein's latest visit to Iraq and his talks with the Iraqi president said that Jordan had shown unwavering backing for the Iraqi people and can by no means falter in demonstrating its full support "for those who have won a great victory and are now involved in a battle for peace."

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

### Enlighten the public

A GUEST writer in Al Dustour Arabic daily Tuesday tackles the recent seminar on political regimes in the Arab World which was held this month in Amman. Hani Al Dahleh commends the ideas put forward for discussion and the working papers that were debated in length, but he questions the wisdom behind keeping the deliberations and the contents of the papers from the Jordanian public. The discussions remained within the framework of theories and ideas about Arab regimes, dealing with their failure so far to achieve pan-Arab unity, Dahleh adds. "These discussions and research papers are important, but unfortunately they remained within the walls of the seminar and among the participants alone," the writer notes. He suggests that such ideas be published in Jordanian daily newspapers in full or in part so that they can add to the enlightenment of the members of the public and throw more light on the political scene in the Arab World.

# Putting the U.N. on its feet

By Pascal B. Karmy

IN its preamble, the Charter of the United Nations Organisation declared, "We, the peoples of the United Nations, are determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from the treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and for these ends the United Nations should maintain international peace and security."

When the United Nations was established on June 26, 1945 the aftermath of World War II which had brought untold misery and sorrow to the peoples of the world, the latter cherished the hope and the expectations that the United Nations will finally bring everlasting peace to the world. So far, however, the United Nations has not been able to prevent regional conflicts and especially the devastating Iran-Iraq war, although a worldwide conflagration has been prevented not by the United Nations but rather by the nuclear deterrent which the two superpowers have imposed on each other.

At the inception of the United Nations, and for a long time thereafter, the United States was dominant in the organisation. It

may be remembered that it was due to huge pressure from the United States administration exerted on the small member states of the United Nations that the General Assembly resolution on the partition of Palestine was passed on Nov. 29, 1947.

During the Korean war the United States' predominance in the Security Council and the intentional absence of the Soviet Union from its deliberations, led to the passing of a resolution on June 27, 1950 "... for furnishing such assistance to the Republic of Korea (meaning South Korea) as may be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area." As a result of this resolution, an international force was formed consisting largely of American forces.

When, however, numerous states in Africa and Asia had obtained their independence in the 1960s or 1970s and consequently became members of the United Nations, the United States could no longer wield the power it enjoyed in the 1940s and 1950s. The new member states adopted a more or less non-aligned policy not subservient to the United States' will in the deliberations of the General Assembly or in the Security Council.

As a result of this development, the United States cared less and less for the United Nations deliberations and very often exercised the right of veto in the Security Council, and some American leaders even treated the United Nations with contempt. The United States concentrated rather on the traditional bilateral or multilateral diplomacy. On the other hand, the United States Congress stopped or

the passing by the General Assembly in 1975 of a resolution equating Zionism with racism which the present contenders to the Presidency of the United States, Bush and Dukakis, had declared to their Jewish constituencies that they would try to abolish.

In the course of time, the inability of the United Nations to solve regional conflicts, led the organisation to become disre-

garded under the active and sober role of the present Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. When given support, the United Nations has proven its mettle as recently manifested in playing an important role for the purpose of settling current regional conflicts.

The role played by the Secretary-General or his representatives in the Iran-Iraq war, in Afghanistan, in Namibia and in the Sahara conflicts deserve our praise and encouragement. But without the payment of the financial contributions owing to the United Nations by the USA, the USSR and other member states, the United Nations will not be able to carry out its functions in the maintenance of peace and security.

In passing, we may point out that only a few weeks ago that the U.S. Administration decided to pay its dues by installments to the United Nations when it reached the verge of bankruptcy as the Secretary-General announced that by the month of November he will have no funds to pay the salaries of his officials.

Sometimes, unjust criticisms are levelled against the United Nations. It must be remembered that its influence or efficacy in world affairs depends on the degree of support given to it by the member states themselves

whether politically, morally or financially. Despite the criticisms that are addressed to it from time to time, the United Nations' impartial role will remain indispensable in order to find just solutions acceptable to parties between whom conflicts arise.

Lastly, it should be pointed out that although the United States has accepted the United Nations intervention in some regional conflicts, it has so far rejected the idea that the United Nations could play an efficacious role in the Israel-Palestine conflict. It has, it seems, agreed to be held under the auspices of the United Nations to solve the Middle East conflict but as a mere ceremonial umbrella without effect or potency.

It is indeed high time for Europe (especially the EEC) and the group of the non-aligned states to play an active role in solving the forty years old Palestine conflict in accordance with the pertinent General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, starting with no. 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, which envisages the creation of an Arab-Palestine state side by side with a Jewish state. If that is done, the United Nations will be greatly rehabilitated.

**"The role played by the Secretary-General or his representatives in the Iran-Iraq war, in Afghanistan, in Namibia and in the Sahara conflicts deserve our praise and encouragement."**

reduced its contribution to the United Nations budget until allegedly administrative and financial reforms have been introduced in the United Nations.

But the real reason behind the Congress ruling was the fact that the majority of the member states no longer complied with the United States' wishes as regards world questions, particularly those concerning Israel, the Middle East Arab-Israeli conflict and Palestinian rights. What particularly angered the United States Administration and Congress was

reduced its contribution to the United Nations budget until allegedly administrative and financial reforms have been introduced in the United Nations.

With the advent of détente between the two superpowers, the United Nations seems to have regained, or at least be on the road to regaining, its influence in settling regional conflicts, espe-

## America stumbles again in Lebanese quagmire

By Peter Smerdon  
Reuters

BEIRUT — The American stars and stripes smothered then splintered Lebanon, shattering the country. "From rescue to ruin," reads the caption.

Headlined "The American Mistake," the cartoon echoes Iranian anti-American posters denigrating Washington's Middle East policy as self-serving, divisive and ineffectual.

For many Muslims and leftists in Lebanon as well as Palestinians, Washington has long been an alien, hostile power seeking to carve out and hold a sphere of interest in the Middle East in the face of Arab nationalism and Islam.

This time, though, the criticism came from a television station run by Lebanon's hardline Christian faction which projects itself as the natural ally of the West and bulwark against both Communism and fundamentalist Islam.

"The Americans burned their fingers with Lebanon's Christians," said one diplomat.

Americans sheltering in their fortress-like embassy know to their cost how a superpower can be humbled by the tactics of the weak, from radical bomb-maker

to kidnapper.

A suicide bomber left the U.S. embassy building in ruins in April 1983. In October the same year, U.S. marines were slaughtered at their Beirut base and in a show of superpower frustration, the U.S. battleship New Jersey shelled the hills above Beirut with its 16-inch guns.

In recent months, America has been trying again in Lebanon — its first major initiative here in five years.

The aim, diplomats say, was straightforward: To ensure the election of a new president without a revival of the communal bloodshed that has torn Lebanon apart in 13 years of civil war.

Beirut was revived as an element in a U.S. drive for Arab-Israeli peace, the release of American hostages held in Lebanon by pro-Iranian militants and the neutralisation of what Washington regards as terrorist outfits based in the country.

To achieve that, a working relationship with Syria was deemed essential. With 25,000 of its troops in the country, the neighbouring state is the main external influence in Lebanon.

The American initiative began last March, with envoys shuttling between Beirut and Damascus

for the first time since Syria in 1983 torpedoed the last U.S. initiative.

The idea was to find a Lebanese presidential candidate acceptable to the major rivals in the Lebanese civil war — someone who could inch his way towards lasting peace.

Today, Lebanon has two rival governments, no president and teeters on the brink of formal partition.

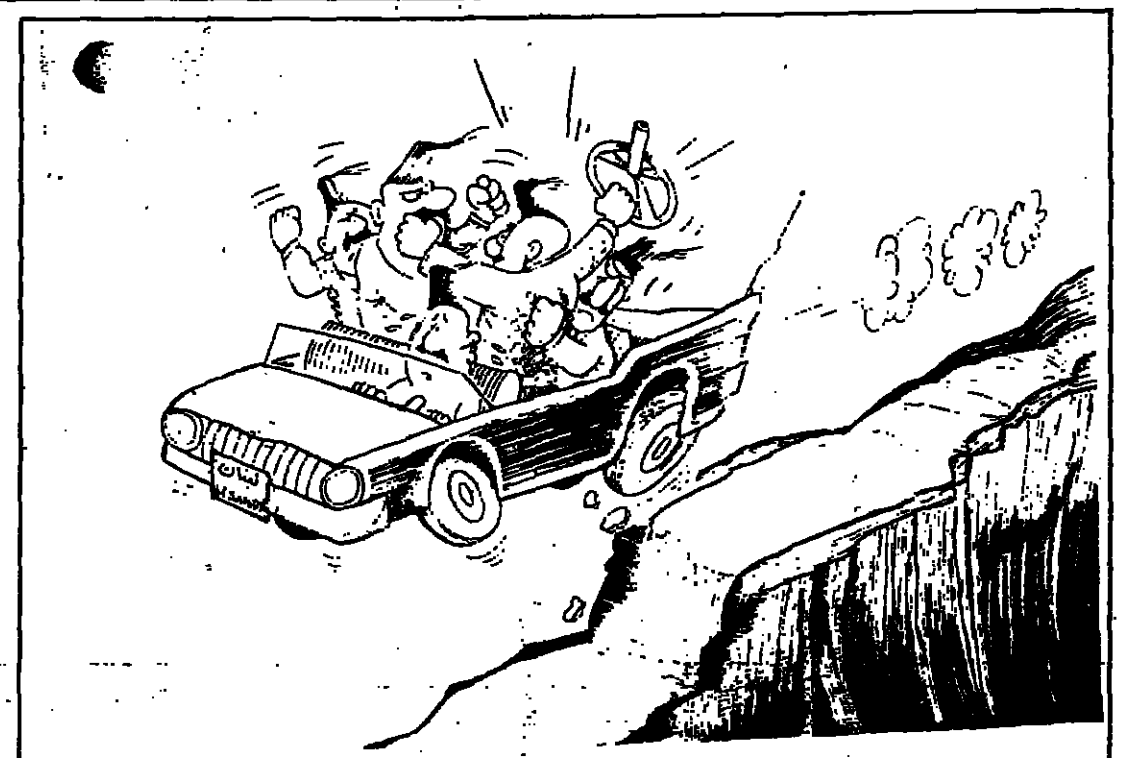
"The situation looks bad," said a Western diplomat. "The Americans, because they couldn't deliver, are now in a weaker position than the Syrians."

With Israel occupying part of South Lebanon, Iranian revolutionary guards in the east, Libyan money flowing to Palestinian and Druze factions and Syrian troops in West Beirut and the north, a new round of the fighting that has torn the country for 13 years seems inevitable.

What went wrong with the initiative which has now left Washington searching for a policy to help avert further chaos?

On Aug. 18, when the Lebanese parliament failed to reach a quorum for the presidential poll, the U.S. diplomatic initiative moved into high gear.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of



State Richard Murphy flew to Damascus for 16 hours of talks in which a relatively little known Maronite deputy, Michel Daher, emerged as a compromise candidate.

Diplomats said that in exchange for American support for Daher, Murphy received assurances that Syria would use its influence to free the 10 American kidnap victims.

America's job was to cajole Christian deputies into turning up

for the presidential poll and casting their votes for Daher.

But Christian militants, spearheaded by the Lebanese Forces militia, regarded Daher's candidacy as a Syrian-American attempt to impose a president on the country. They successfully blocked the second election attempt.

Instead, on Sept. 22, outgoing President Amin Gemayel set up an interim military administration headed by Maronite Christian

army commander Michel Aoun. Muslims and leftist leaders promptly denounced the move as a bloodless coup. The latest American attempt to influence Lebanese affairs lay in tatters.

One senior Christian official, Farouk Abillamaa, said that "superpower diplomats" had tried to direct the elections.

"Such people are not acceptable," he said. "I warn them not to do this (interfere) and to respect the limits of diplomacy."

## Pinochet plays exiled Communists against moderates

By Anthony Boadie  
Reuters

SANTIAGO — The fiery rhetoric of returning Chilean Communist leaders has been greeted with anguish by opposition forces seeking to defeat President Augusto Pinochet in a plebiscite this week.

For the fiercely anti-Marxist general, the reappearance of the Communist exiles produced timely ammunition for his main campaign theme that he alone stands between Chile and a return to the political chaos of the leftist government he overthrew in a bloody 1973 coup.

Volodia Teitelboim, the number two man in the Communist Party, called for a popular uprising the night of the Oct. 5 plebiscite to defend what Communists see as a certain opposition victory in the vote on whether to grant Pinochet, the sole candidate, eight more years in office.

Teitelboim called for the immediate removal of Pinochet from office and for the establishment of a provisional government.

"The people must take to the streets... to defend their legitimate victory against the dictatorship," he told a news conference on his return last month from a 15-year exile in Moscow.

The government immediately denounced what it called a Communist plot to disregard the plebiscite results and overthrow the regime by violence.

Sometimes, one wonders whose side the Communists are on and whether they really want to defeat Pinochet in the poll," Patri-

cio Ayllwin, spokesman for a 16-party opposition coalition, the Command for the No, told Reuters.

8 more years?

The coalition, whose members range from the political centre to the non-Communist left, has sought to present a moderate

alternative to Pinochet in the plebiscite, the first chance Chileans will have to vote directly on his 15-year rule.

Victory for Pinochet, who has already ruled longer than any leader in Chile's history, would give him an eight-year term starting in March 1989. Elections for congress, closed since the military takeover, would be held next year.

But the constitution says that if the 72-year-old general is defeated, he would retain power for a further year during which he must call a competitive, multi-candidate presidential election.

The Command for the No says it will seek negotiations with the armed forces to speed up the return to democracy but it is not demanding that Pinochet step down immediately.

"We do not want a power vacuum," Ayllwin said.

The moderate line is backed even by far-left Socialists who shared power with the Communists in the popular unity government of Salvador Allende, who died in the 1973 coup.

The decision to end political exile and allow back several hundred leading figures associated with Allende, including his widow Hortensia Bussi, has been portrayed by the military of proof of its democratic intentions.

But the government has also been quick to turn the return of its arch-enemies to its political advantage.

"The Marxists are coming," it warns in bold print across a television picture of a political exile arriving in Santiago airport.

Second largest in S. America

The military's electoral campaign on television has concentrated on seeking to convince Chileans that a vote against Pinochet is a vote for a return to the economic and political chaos it says marked Allende's 1,000-day rule.

Hundreds of Communist Party members were killed during the military crackdown which lasted until 1976, and thousands of others were exiled, including the top leadership.

But the party has survived to remain a significant political force in Chile, analysts say.

With some 20,000 active members, according to U.S. intelligence sources, it is still the largest Communist Party in Latin America outside Cuba.

However, the party, generally regarded as the most moderate element within Allende's Socialist-Communist alliance, has radically changed its line in two decades, analysts say.

While it once represented Chile's organised labour, its strength is now seen among the mainly young urban unemployed with nothing to lose.

An assassination attempt on Pinochet by urban guerrillas in September 1986 in which five bodyguards died divided the opposition and marked the end of three years of street protests aimed at driving Pinochet from office.

The moderate opposition began to focus its efforts on defeating Pinochet in the plebiscite as the first step towards a negotiated transition to democracy.

"The Socialists have been moving away from radical demands

for everything to be changed. Only the Communists see everything in black and white," said Edgardo Boeninger, vice-president of the centrist Christian Democrats.

The Communists, who initially urged Chileans to boycott the plebiscite, changed tack and now support the opposition call for a "no" vote.

But they are uncomfortable allies for the moderate opposition.

"There is no doubt they have hurt us... I personally know of people who were going to vote no and are now in doubt after Teitelboim's declaration," Boeninger added.



Augusto Pinochet

## Scientists seek wimps in Spanish tunnel

CANFRANC, Spain (R) — Deep inside a disused railway tunnel in northern Spain, scientists are looking for tiny particles known as wimps, which may hold the key to the future of the universe.

The wimps — shorthand for "weakly interacting massive particles" — may not show up in the experiment the scientists have set up. Indeed, no one has ever seen one, though some theories predict they exist in vast quantities throughout the universe.

The particles, far smaller than atoms, may one day even provide scientists with a clue to the ultimate fate of the world. They might tell them whether a "big crunch," or total collapse, will follow the "big bang" they say created the universe some 15 billion years ago.

The tunnel at Canfranc under the Pyrenees is a good place to look for the mysterious particles.

By placing their detection gear under 200 metres of rock and about one kilometre inside the tunnel, Professor Angel Morales from Zaragoza University and his colleagues from the United States

hope to cut out background radio-activity that could ruin their search.

"It is a place where we are sheltered from environmental and cosmic radiation," Morales said.

The scientists' detector consists of a lump of a semi-metallic element called Germanium-76. If a wimp arrives, Morales says, it will nudge an atom of the germanium very lightly, causing the nucleus at its centre to recoil.

"It is a question of measuring the recoil," Morales said.

To make doubly sure no background radiation can spoil the experiment, the physicists are shrouding the detector in a two-cm layer of 200-year-old lead, surrounded by 20 cm of solid paraffin bricks and other radiation barriers.

The barriers will not impede the wimps. Because theories predict they react very little with objects around them, they should cruise through the lead as easily as particles of light — photons — pass through a window.

give an idea of some of the wimps' characteristics.

And for some cosmologists, any information on the still hypothetical particles would take them nearer to solving one of the universe's greatest riddles:

What happens when the big bang finally runs out of steam? Wimps could make up a mysterious "dark matter" in outer space that has had physicists scratching their heads for the last 30 years or so.

The dark matter corresponds to a gaping hole in the universe's accounts: There is more gravity around than known matter to explain it.

This is due, they say, to the unobserved presence of matter which may account for as much as 90 per cent of the total mass of the universe.

If wimps above a certain size make up this dark matter, as some theories predict, its gravity will pull on the galaxies and stars around it until the universe one day stops its current expansion and begins to collapse in on itself — a fate known as the "big crunch."

If on the other hand the dark matter is made up of fewer, lighter particles, the expansion caused by the big bang would go on until its energy and heat were totally exhausted.

Then it would simply sputter to a halt, at the temperature known as absolute zero (minus 273 centigrade), where all motion in the universe would cease.

The wimp experiment is a joint effort between Zaragoza University, the University of South Carolina and Pacific National Laboratory of the United States. Morales calls it a "dark matter search" and says it could help establish such data as an upper limit for the size and energy of the wimp.

Another U.S. laboratory, Oak Ridge, may soon collaborate on an even more sensitive search, using an enriched form of germanium.

Morales himself is wary of speculating on the possible implications for the cosmos should a wimp show up, preferring to leave theorising on a vast scale to others.



**MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF**

**Shultz calls for improved trade with GCC**

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Secretary of State George Shultz Monday called for talks to enhance trade between the United States and the six countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). In remarks prepared for delivery at a dinner honouring the grouping of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, Shultz said: "We need a more systematic way to review our economic relations in order to improve trade and investment ties." "We hope soon to have a proposal ready for presentation to the GCC." The dinner, to which representatives of Egypt, Jordan, Iraq and the Yemen Arab Republic were also invited, was to be held on the yacht of wealthy publisher Malcolm Forbes.

**Ancient Babylon hosts festival**

BABYLON, Iraq (R) — More than 1,000 musicians, dancers and actors from 33 countries performed at an artistic festival at renovated sites in the ancient city of Babylon, a spokesman for the organisers said Monday. The shows took place in three original amphitheatres, now restored as part of a government programme estimated to cost up to \$20 million. Babylon, 80 kilometres south of Baghdad, flourished during the reign of King Nebuchadnezzar II from 625 B.C. when the Hanging Gardens, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, were created. The government, in a bid to attract tourists, has now set up hills on which to recreate the gardens, which were built on 20-metre stone arches and were fed by waters from the river Euphrates.

**Chinese leaders meet Arafat**

PEKING (R) — Chinese Communist Party chief Zhao Ziyang pledged support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation Tuesday and expressed optimism over a political settlement to the Palestinian question. The New China News Agency quoted Zhao as telling PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat that the Palestinian struggle against Israel's occupation of the West Bank had won international support. But he also noted a relaxation of world tension, adding: "Such a situation is conducive to the solution of the Palestine question."

**Carter urges U.N. peace conference on Mideast**

OXFORD, England (AP) — Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter called for an international peace conference on the Middle East and warned that the superpowers' "uncontrollable" allies in region could spark nuclear conflict. "Without peace in the Middle East there cannot be peace in the world," Carter told 900 people in a speech at the Oxford University's student-run debating society. Carter, 64, who negotiated the 1978 Egypt-Israeli peace accord before losing the 1980 election to Ronald Reagan, called for peace talks supervised by the United Nations Security Council to resolve disputes in the Middle East. He said wealthy nations should donate \$15 billion to fund any agreements stemming from the proposed forum.

**Public ejected after protests against Somali at U.N.**

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Security officers cleared the public gallery in the U.N. General Assembly Monday after demonstrations during an address by Somali Foreign Minister Mohammad Ali Hamud. Hamud had barely begun his statement when a spectator shouted "stop killing the Somali people." He was ejected. Minutes later several demonstrators began yelling

"murderers, murderers," and were escorted from the hall. Then a larger group took up the chant and officials ordered everyone in the public gallery to leave. For several days demonstrations against the Somali government have been mounted in a public area across the street from U.N. headquarters.

**U.S., Egypt discuss joint military production**

CAIRO (R) — A senior U.S. delegation discussed closer cooperation in military production with Egypt's Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala, ministry sources said. The sources, speaking after the talks with the U.S. group led by Assistant Defence Secretary Richard Armacost, did not specify what type of arms would be developed or co-produced in Egypt with American assistance. However, the semi official Al Ahram quoted Abu Ghazala in its early Tuesday edition as saying that Egypt has produced a drone airplane and was preparing for mass production. He also said research had been conducted with the United States on producing hand-carried anti-tank guided missiles.

**'Sudan rebels attack aid convoys'**

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rebels against the government of Sudan have attacked aid shipments, reversing a previous policy of letting them go through, the State Department said Monday. "We deplore these outrageous actions which target trucks and planes that are undertaking humanitarian missions," said deputy spokesman Phyllis Oakley. She added that arrangements are being made for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to provide \$1.5 million to the Sudan government's relief and rehabilitation commission. A U.S. team has been sent to help the government of Sudan and other donors to work out a plan to meet the area's needs.

**U.S. welcomes Iraqi statement on poison gas**

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United States and Iraq appeared to be trying to put a dispute over chemical weapons behind them following a meeting Monday between Secretary of States George Shultz and Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz. State Department spokesman Charles Redman said the meeting had been "positive and constructive" and the United States welcomed a clear statement of policy on the use of chemical weapons given by the Iraqi minister.

**Iranian minister hails new ties with Brazil**

NICOSIA (R) — Iranian Industry Minister Gholamreza Shafei said Monday he had concluded economic agreements worth \$1.5 billion during a visit to Brazil last week. The Iranian news agency IRNA, monitored in Nicosia, quoted him as saying it was agreed during the visit that Iran should boost oil exports to Brazil to 150,000 barrels per day from their present level of 60,000 barrels per day. Other imports of interest to Brazil included carpets, pistachios, dates and sulphur, Shafei said.

**Sudan rebels say they captured garrison**

NAIROBI (R) — Rebels in southern Sudan said Monday they captured the garrison of Bok, eight kilometres from the Ugandan border. The radio of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), monitored in Nairobi, said SPLA fighters captured the garrison Sunday but gave no details on casualties or on the number of government troops there. It warned civilians to leave the nearby garrison town of Farajok, saying its capture was imminent.

**N. Africa prepares to battle locusts**

RABAT (R) — The five Maghreb states of North Africa are drawing battle lines to combat what threatens to be the most devastating locust invasion this century.

Officials said Tuesday the danger was spread over a vast front stretching more than 5,000 kilometres from the Nile in Sudan to the Atlantic coast in Mauritania. Adel Cortas, locust control coordinator of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), told Reuters that 9.7 million hectares in five countries along the southern edge of the Sahara desert were infested by the pests.

He said they had proliferated after heavy rains in June and July carpeted semi-desert areas with vegetation in Sudan, Chad, Mali, Niger and Mauritania. When the insects have devoured all the available food they will start moving into North Africa.

"The situation in Mauritania is extremely alarming," according to the latest FAO report which said over four million hectares were densely infested.

**Saudi Arabia signs nuclear non-proliferation treaty**

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Saudi Arabia Monday signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty after concerns that it acquired Chinese missiles that are capable of carrying a nuclear warhead within striking distance of Israel.

"The United States is extremely pleased that Saudi Arabia has joined the community of nations embraced by the treaty," U.S. State Department spokesman Charles Redman said.

The U.S. government had been concerned about Saudi Arabia's intentions after the kingdom acquired CSS2 missiles from China. The Chinese had never exported the weapon previously and had equipped its own arsenal with nuclear warheads, according to U.S. officials who asked not to be identified.

However, Saudi officials have assured the United States that the missiles they imported from China are not equipped with nuclear warheads.

Israel has long been concerned about Saudi Arabia's intentions because of the proximity of the two countries.

Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal presented the documents certifying Saudi adherence to the treaty at a ceremony attended by U.N. officials and Secretary of State George Shultz.

The United States is one of the countries authorised under the

treaty to receive such documents. U.S. officials said Saudi officials told Shultz earlier this year of their intention to subscribe to the treaty, under which signatory nations promise not to acquire a nuclear weapons capability, among other requirements.

The United States, Soviet Union and Britain have signed the treaty, in addition to more than 130 other governments.

Two states with nuclear weapons, France and China, have

not signed the treaty. Israel, believed capable of producing nuclear weapons, also has not signed. Others in that category include India, Pakistan and Libya.

The treaty provides for inspections by specialists of the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency.

Redman called the accord "the most widely supported arms control treaty in history."

"With its accession to the treaty today, Saudi Arabia is strengthening the global non-proliferation regime, demonstrating its peaceful intentions in the region," he said.

Redman expressed hope that all states which have not yet joined the treaty will decide to do so.

**Khomeini: No East, West in Iran reconstruction**

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — In an apparent rebuff to a more open foreign policy, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said Monday that Iran's war reconstruction must be done without "criminal Soviets and world-devouring America."

In a statement reported by Iran's official media, monitored in Nicosia, Khomeini said the country's post-war reconstruction policy should follow the principle of his revolutionary Islamic government: "Neither East nor

West."

Khomeini was replying to a letter from President Ali Khamenei, Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, Chief Justice Musavi Ardebili and Prime Minister Hussein Musavi asking for guidelines for reconstruction policy after the 8-year-old Gulf war.

He told the leaders he knew they would resist attraction to East or West.

**Iraq considers diverting Shatt Al Arab**

RIYADH (R) — A senior Iraqi official was quoted Monday as saying Iraq was seriously studying an ambitious scheme to divert the strategic Shatt Al Arab waterway away from its border with Iran.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Saadoun Hamadi said in remarks published by the Saudi-owned newspaper Al Sharq Al Awsat that a decision on the plan had been referred to a panel of experts.

"Iraq is seriously discussing the decision and it has been referred

to a committee of experts and specialists to give their opinion," he told the London-based paper.

The waterway, forming the southern Iraq-Iran border, is at the centre of a dispute in U.N.-mediated talks aimed at achieving a comprehensive peace settlement in the Gulf war.

The Shatt Al Arab represents Iraq's only outlet to the Gulf from its southern port of Basra, which has been out of action since the Gulf war began in September 1980.

Days before the war erupted, Iraq abrogated a 1975 Algiers agreement which set the southern border with Iran down the centre of the waterway.

Iranian armed forces supreme Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani was quoted by the Iranian news agency IRNA last month as saying the plan to divert the waterway was ridiculous.

"We will give more explanations about the issue whenever we feel the matter is more serious," IRNA, monitored in Cyp-

rus, reported him as saying. The waterway also serves Abadan, Iran's main pre-war oil centre, devastated during the eight-year conflict.

Diplomats in Baghdad said last month the plan was economically feasible and could effectively end the dispute over the waterway.

The plan could involve deepening and widening an existing channel, the Shatt Al Basra, which branches off from the Shatt Al Arab to the west.

**Libya differs with neighbours on unity**

TUNIS (R) — Libya's vision of a united Maghreb differs from that of the four other Arab states which have agreed to work towards unity. Libyan number two Abdul Salam Jalloud said in an interview published in Tunis Tuesday.

At a meeting of officials from Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia in Tripoli last month, Libya was alone in pressing for a federation of the five states, Jalloud told the pro-government Tunisian newspaper La Presse.

All the projects submitted revolved around creating an alliance of states. We were the only ones to propose a union of the federal type," he said.

The heads of state of the five countries met outside Algiers in June for their first summit ever and agreed to open detailed negotiations on an eventual Maghreb union.

At the Tripoli meeting, a Maghreb sub-committee was looking at the structures and institutions of the proposed union.

Morocco's representative at the meeting, Speaker of Parliament Ahmed Osman, said later that the Libyan project differed

sharply from the others in that it envisaged a federal super-state with all the attributes of sovereignty.

Jalloud, who left Tunis last Friday at the end of a 13-day visit, said one of the obstacles to the kind of union Libya wanted was that the educated elite was isolated from reality.

"Some intellectuals in the Arab Maghreb and even politicians are unfortunately under the influence of European models... Some consider the Maghreb culturally linked to Europe," he added.

Jalloud, apparently referring to Algerian-Libya unity moves, said Libya saw no conflict between bilateral action and building a united Maghreb.

"There's no objection to two countries going even further ahead if their conditions and means allow," he said.

Algeria last month embarked on an internal debate on the kind of bilateral unity it wants with Libya and the two governments are working on a joint identity card.

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**Iran: No further excuse for U.S. navy in Gulf**

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati said Monday there was no further excuse for the continued presence in the Gulf of the United States navy.

"Therefore it must leave this region as soon as possible so that peace and tranquility may be restored to the Persian Gulf nations with no further foreign intervention," he said in a speech to the General Assembly. Velayati, who had a further

meeting with his Iraqi counterpart, Tareq Aziz, in New York Saturday, called for the immediate implementation of the remaining paragraphs of the Security Council's ceasefire resolution, Number 598.

Velayati also castigated Israel but refused to name it, calling it "the occupying Zionist regime."

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# Oil prices fall to \$11 after Saudi warning

LONDON (R) — Oil prices dropped to 26-month lows Tuesday after Saudi Arabia bluntly told the rest of OPEC to obey rules or watch the market slide.

After a week of market talk that the kingdom, the biggest exporter, had finally joined other OPEC sellers in disregarding output quotas, King Fahd's government made its policy clear.

"Saudi Arabia wants to abide by the production levels assigned to it under OPEC accords if the other members agree to return to their production levels," said a statement by the royal cabinet in Riyadh Monday.

But the Saudis would not turn down taps to balance a surplus-laden market as long as others overproduced, it said.

Prices were already depressed by rumours that the Saudis had now joined the round of quota violations. A new retreat began. A cargo of North Sea from Britain's Brent field traded as low as \$11.40 a barrel Tuesday, its lowest in more than two years and down \$2 in little more than a week.

U.S. November crude oil futures dropped 31 cents to \$13.06 a barrel Monday, to its lowest since Aug. 1, 1986.

"It's a continuation of the trend on bearishness over OPEC," said Richard Redoglia, broker at Merrill Lynch Futures Inc. "Overproduction is the buzz word."

The United Arab Emirates and Kuwait are among OPEC sellers which were alleged by Iran this week to be violating quotas. Iraq, although an OPEC founder-member, refuses any quota at all.

Market analysts such as Michael Unsworth at London brokers Smith New Court see the Saudis engaged in an OPEC power play.

"What they are doing is using the strength of their production to jostle the others into line and also to put pressure on Iran and more particularly Iraq to accept reasonable post-war quotas," Unsworth said.

He said the Saudis were worried that, with the Gulf war over, the two erstwhile belligerents would try to pump as much oil as they could to earn revenue to rebuild their economies.

Unsworth and others speculated that the Saudis wanted good results from a meeting planned for late October of OPEC's ministerial strategy committee, which includes Iraq and Iran.

Failure to make progress on a viable set of agreed output curbs then "could be very bearish for oil prices," he said.

"The Saudis are waving a big stick. It's a dangerous game to play," agreed Fergus Macleod, at brokerage Barclays De Zoete Wedd. He said prices could go into a free-fall — "It's fairly bad stuff after that."

Industry analysts say current OPEC output may exceed 20 million barrels daily. If quotas were being strictly observed, it should be around 17.5 million. Industry sources put the Saudis at 5.7 million, against their quota of 4.34 million.

"Stock levels are very high and production levels are still high — that means there is no withdrawal of stock, so the fundamentals are very bad," said Yasuhiko Tashiro, a chief economist for the Idemitsu Kosan oil company in Tokyo.

Prices might recover if OPEC developed a feeling of crisis, Tashiro said. "But to produce such a feeling, prices need to fall to \$5."

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have recently cut their prices by 20 cents a barrel to Japan to keep their exports up. Saudi Arabia has offered bigger discounts to Japanese customers if they will lift more than 100,000 barrels daily.

Falling prices "are based on the perception that Saudi Arabia will just continue raising production until they can get Iran and Iraq back into line," said an international oil trader.

The Saudis turned the taps up in 1986 in an earlier bout of ruinous OPEC overproduction when prices went below \$9. \$5 is talked about now. In real terms, the barrel already fetches less than in the 1986 shake-out — and even in 1973 when OPEC seized control of the global market.

A basic cause of the present glut is that OPEC prices as high as \$40 in the early 1980s killed demand for OPEC's oil, stampeding the West into other sources of energy.

While cheap oil eases fears of inflation in the industrial world, the Saudi statement Monday said debt-laden Third World producers would be in trouble.

## Unions seek to enhance pan-Arab economy

AMMAN (Petra) — Pan-Arab unions and federations affiliated to the Arab League opened their annual meeting in Amman Tuesday to discuss means of promoting cooperation and enhancing the pan-Arab economy.

The meeting, held at the Amman-based Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), will review a main working paper prepared by the CAEU secretariat on coordinating the unions' efforts to serve the common goals, according to CAEU official.

CAEU Secretary General Hassan Ibrahim delivered the main address to the meeting which he described as a stocktaking and revision to assess the achievements and to launch new plans to promote the pan-Arab economic process.

He said that the CAEU had been maintaining a high level of cooperation with various Arab economic organisations and was instrumental in enabling these organisations to carry out their projects.

## Eurotunnel faces delays, higher costs

LONDON (R) — Digging the channel tunnel linking Britain and France is taking longer and costing more than the Anglo-French consortium running the project anticipated, the group said Monday.

Eurotunnel S.A. said building delays on the service tunnel were running at three months on the French side and six weeks in Britain.

The cost of building the channel rail tunnel, or "chunnel" as it is known, was likely to be \$8.86 billion, seven per cent higher than forecast in November 1987.

But in a statement, Eurotunnel said new traffic estimates from independent consultants predicted a jump in revenue in the six months after the planned May 1993 opening that could help pay for the extra construction costs.

Eurotunnel co-chairman Alastair Morton said: "Parts of the project are behind schedule, but it is a minor proportion of the whole project."

"The critical year is 1989. This is when work begins on the main passenger tunnel, which is scheduled to open in May 1993."

## South Korea aims to double GNP by 1992

SEOUL (AP) — President Roh Tae-woo said Tuesday South Korea's per capita gross national product (GNP) will double to \$6,000 by 1992, pushing the Asian country into the ranks of the world's advanced nations.

Roh also said South Korea is ready to expand trade and other ties with the Soviet Union and other communist nations and participate in the development of Siberia.

The South Korean president made the points in a speech seeking parliamentary approval for a budget of \$27 billion, up 10.9 per cent from this year.

South Korea's exports are expected to grow from \$47.3 billion last year to \$90 billion in 1992, making it one of the 10 largest trading nations in the world, he said.

## Bank of France coordinates rescue of Al Saudi Banque

PARIS (R) — The bank of France has coordinated the rescue of a Paris-based bank which has Middle East connections, Al Saudi Banque S.A., after it lost around two billion francs (\$315 million), the French central bank said Tuesday.

It said in a statement the two billion franc figure included losses from both private and country lending, but it gave no details.

The statement said the Saudi Arabian group Hariri, the main shareholder of Dutch-based Al Saudi Bank Holding N.V. which in turn had held a 99.9 per cent stake in the Paris bank, had

## U.K. tells Kuwait to cut B.P. stake

LONDON (R) — Britain has told Kuwait to cut its 21.6 per cent stake in British Petroleum (B.P.) Co. Plc. Britain's biggest company, to 9.9 per cent within a year, government officials said Tuesday.

The announcement followed an investigation by Britain's watchdog Monopolies and Mergers Commission into the B.P. shareholdings of the state-owned Kuwait Investment Office (KIO).

Government officials said Britain told the KIO to cut its stake, worth about \$3 billion (\$5.09 billion), to not more than 9.9 per cent and to limit its B.P. voting rights to that percentage until the divestment was completed.

In a statement, the British government said the decision took into account that Kuwait, unlike other B.P. shareholders, was a sovereign state and could be expected to protect its national interests in company matters.

This, the statement said, would be detrimental to B.P. and Britain.

B.P. chairman Sir Peter Wal-

ters had said his company was uncomfortable with a Kuwaiti investment above 10 per cent.

According to London's Financial Times newspaper, he told British government ministers B.P.'s prospects might be damaged in the United States and elsewhere if it were seen to be owned partly by an Arab oil producer.

The KIO built up most of its holdings in B.P. in October and November last year, when the government sold its remaining 31.5 per cent interest in B.P. into a market depressed after the world stock market crash.

There were few takers for the £7.2 billion (\$12.2 billion) share offer, which included a £1.5 billion (\$2.5 billion) rights offer by the company. The offer, however, was fully underwritten by London-based financial institutions.

Britain ordered the investigation into the KIO's B.P. stake last May. In August, Kuwait pledged not to raise its stake and signed legally binding deeds which effec-

tively prevent it from launching a bid for B.P.

But the government said it could not accept such undertakings while the monopoly inquiry was going on.

## KIO reports higher stake in Midland Bank

The KIO said Monday it holds a 5.1 per cent stake in Midland Bank Plc.

In a statement lodged with London's Stock Exchange, the

KIO said it bought 1.5 million Midland shares Friday. That lifted its holding to 28.04 million shares, or above five per cent, requiring it to divulge the stake.

An official at Midland Bank, who wasn't identified, in accordance with British practice, said he had been aware of the stake for over a year, and that it appears to be just an investment.

"We are pleased that someone thinks we are a good investment," he added. "It's as casual as that."

## AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

	Tuesday rates		Market rates	
	Central Bank official rates		Buy	Sell
U.S. dollar	375.8	379.8	412.9	416.8
Pound Sterling	638.9	645.2	693.1	708.5
Deutschemark	202.1	204.1	220.0	244.4
Swiss franc	238.0	240.4	258.2	282.5
French franc	59.2	59.9	64.6	66.2
Japanese yen (for 100)	282.5	285.3	—	—
Dutch guilder	179.1	180.9	—	—
Swedish crown	58.9	59.5	59.5	61.0
Italian lira (for 100)	27.1	27.4	—	—
Belgian franc (for 10)	96.4	97.4	—	—
Saudi riyal	—	—	110.1	111.2
Lebanese lira	—	—	0.9	1.4
Syrian lira	—	—	9.8	10.0
Iraqi dinar	—	—	300.0	310.0
Kuwaiti dinar	—	—	1426.0	1437.5
Egyptian pound (old)	—	—	154.3	160.0
Egyptian pound (new)	—	—	164.3	170.0
UAE dirham	—	—	112.2	113.4
Qatari riyal	—	—	112.1	113.9
Omani riyal	—	—	1070.0	1080.0
Bahraini dinar	—	—	1090.8	1102.4

## AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for Oct. 4, 1988.				
	Number	Volume	Contracts	
Regular market:	443075	JD 468270	509	
Top three companies:				
Jordan Rockwell Industries	231150	JD 166220	205	
Arab Bank Ltd.	510	JD 55203	15	
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	20200	JD 35148	31	
Parallel market:	1000	JD 260	—	
Development bonds:	50	JD 500	—	
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—	—	

## JORDAN BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Ministry of Industry and Trade	663191	Jordan Commercial Centres	603807
Ministry of Supply	602121	Corporation	642001
Ministry of Finance	626321	Free Zones Corporation	642001
Ministry of Planning	644466	Amman Financial Market	660170
Ministry of Labour	663186	Amman Chamber of	—
Ministry of Agriculture	663186	Commerce	666151
Ministry of Communications	847391	Amman Chamber of Industry	664757
Ministry of Education	663981	Association of Banks in Jordan	662258
Income Tax Department	660151	Jordan Association of Insurance	—
Central Bank of Jordan	636301	Companies	647370
Amman Customs Department	772181	General Statistics Department	646171
Social Security Corporation	643400	Jordanian Businessmen	—
Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation	721194	Association	680663

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.6955/65	U.S. dollar	—
One U.S. dollar	1.2103/13	Canadian dollar	—
	1.8603/08	Deutschemarks	—
	2.0970/80	Dutch guilders	—
	1.5780/90	Swiss francs	—
	38.97/39.00	Belgian francs	—
	6.3340/90	French francs	—
	1385/1386	Italian lire	—
	133.23/33	Japanese yen	—
	6.3775/3825	Swedish crowns	—
	6.8775/8825	Norwegian crowns	—
	7.1410/60	Danish crowns	—
One ounce of gold	397.00/397.50	U.S. dollars	—

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — Australian stocks closed sharply weaker in thin trade. The All Ordinaries index slipped 18.2 points to 1,524.3. One broker said the market was likely to fall further before bargain hunters returned.

TOKYO — Share prices ended the day easier but near their highs in a session partly paralysed by a wait-and-see mood. The Nikkei index shed 44.51 points — 0.16 per cent — to 2,501.02.

HONG KONG — Prices closed lower but above the day's low after more sluggish trading, with most traders waiting on the sidelines. The Hang Seng index fell 13.31 to 2,415.76.

SINGAPORE — Shares fell across the board, pushing the Straits Times Industrial index below the psychological level of 1,020. It closed 17.77 points lower at 1,005.28 in lacklustre trading.

BOMBAY — Prices closed mixed after selective profit taking. Baroda Rayon rose 10 rupees to 330 but Tata Steel lost 6.25 to 933.75.

FRANKFURT — Prices recovered some lost ground, boosted by market rumours and supported slightly by data for West Germany's August industrial production. The Real-Time 30-share Dax index ended at 1,245.89, up 3.45.

PARIS — Shares were firmer in active trading after starting hesitantly lower. "The activity is mostly domestic," one dealer said. The 50-share bourse indicator posted a 0.40 per cent rise.

ZURICH — Prices closed slightly lower in light directionless index lost 1.3 points to 907.8.

LONDON — Shares were mixed to firm, recovering from an early setback in the light of a firmer Wall Street performance. At 1453 GMT, the FTSE-100 index was up 5.6 at 1,808.2.

NEW YORK — Stocks showed little overall change. Analysts said as oil prices rose a bit, the Dow was up 1.5 points at 2,107, having traded most of the day between 2,102 and 2,111.

## Three Gulf airlines buy 50% of catering firm at Heathrow

BAHRAIN (R) — Three Gulf airlines signed an agreement Tuesday with the U.S. Marriott Corporation to buy 50 per cent of its catering service at London's Heathrow airport.

The new company, Marriott-GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) Inflight Catering Service Company, will introduce a new kitchen at Heathrow to provide food according to Muslim halal rules.

Saudi Arabia's Saudia, Kuwait

Airways and Bahrain-based Gulf Air, owned by Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and the emirate of Abu Dhabi, set up a holding company last year, GCC Aviation Services Co. Ltd., for joint investment projects. This is their first venture.

"Mr. Marriott is personally very proud of this association," Daniel Altobello, president of Marriott's airport operations, told reporters at a signing cere-

## Consumer groups declare second boycott of Nestle

LONDON (R) — U.S. and European consumer groups Tuesday announced a new boycott against Nestle S.A., saying the Swiss conglomerate is posing a health hazard for poor children by giving free infant food formula to hospitals.

Nestle's agreement to comply to the code in 1984 ended the earlier boycott.

"The first boycott lasted seven years. We are prepared to boycott again for seven years, if necessary, and this time we will not only target Nestle but other European companies as well," said Lisa Woodburn, INBC Europe coordinator.

In a statement released in London, the INBC said the Aktionsgruppe Babyahrung was launching a boycott against Nestle in West Germany while consumer groups in Austria, France, Norway, Sweden and Britain would follow at an undisclosed date.

INBC said that ACA was beginning to boycott Nestle and American Home Products in the United States.

international baby milk marketing code which allowed free and low cost supplies of infant formula for hospitals.

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## Turkish inflation soars

ANKARA (R) — Turkey reported Tuesday that its inflation rate soared to an annual 81.8 per cent in September, prompting calls by bankers for speedy action to bring it under control.

The State Statistics Institute said retail prices rose 4.8 per cent last month, following increases of 3.4 per cent in August and 2.9 per cent in September last year.

The annual rate, compared with 39.7 per cent in September 1987, is the highest since just after the 1980 army coup which crushed political violence triggered partly by economic woes and 101 per cent inflation.

Inflation and a sharp fall in the Turkish lira have caused widespread discontent and were behind Prime Minister Turgut Ozal's decisive defeat in a constitutional referendum last month.

"At this stage the government has to be very resolute on tight monetary policies. Fiscal measures such as improving tax collection are also needed but are insufficient by themselves," a senior Turkish banker said.

Another banker, Vural Akisik, general manager of Istanbul's Turk Merchant Bank A.S., told Reuters: "The rise in domestic borrowing is an important problem and public sector revenues should be increased to curb the budget deficit and inflation."

The budget deficit rose to 1,711 billion lira (\$1.02 billion) in the first seven months of 1988, com-

pared with 651.7 billion lira (\$389 million) in January-July last year.

Ozal, a conservative who came to office in 1983 after three years of army rule, said last week no big operation to curb inflation was planned. He offered only fine tuning.

Two thirds of the electorate opposed Ozal in a Sept. 25 referendum on changing a minor constitutional article to bring forward municipal elections to November from next March.

The poll became a vote of confidence in the free-wheeling economic policies of Ozal, who claimed victory on the basis that the 35 per cent in favour was equivalent to a big majority for his Motherland Party in the 450-seat parliament.

The International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development have all demanded firm action to bring down inflation in Turkey, also saddled with a foreign debt of around \$41 billion.

Bankers are concerned that Ozal does not want to introduce politically unpopular economic measures because of next March's elections which could see him lose control of major cities.

"We had hoped to see the government getting a tight monetary policy on the way immediately after the referendum but there are no signs of this," one banker said.

## Singapore, awash with cash, looks for investment projects

SINGAPORE (R) — Singapore has more money than it can use. The tiny island state of 2.6 million people has one of the highest savings rates in the world — some 40 per cent of earnings — but has trouble finding things to spend the money on.

Thanks to a construction boom in the early 1980's, Singapore is already one of the world's most developed cities, with a new airport and subway system.

"There is a limit to the amount of infrastructure you can go on building," said Sanjoy Chowdhury, vice president at U.S. broker Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith here. "That limit has either been reached or is very close."

Nearly all Singapore savings consist of mandatory contributions by employers and employees to a state social security plan, the Central Fund (CPF), which stands at around \$1 billion Singapore dollars (\$15.5 billion).

"Part of our problem is that there is nowhere to use the money because of the small size of the economy," Finance Minister Richard Hu said.

In the past, much of CPF money was used to fund housing construction.

"Now that's reaching a point of saturation, and government borrowing for infrastructure is also declining," Hu said.

The government has tried to use state aid to encourage the development of small medium-sized Singapore-owned manufacturing companies, but that will take time.

Meanwhile there has been a rush of foreign money into the country as overseas companies set up shop to take advantage of the new infrastructure.

Some private economists wonder if growth is being hindered because Singaporeans are being forced to save too much, and not spending enough to stimulate consumer-oriented businesses.

"Questions remain on what is an optimal savings ratio for the future," Merrill Lynch said in a recent report.

Hu tended to dismiss such talk. Singaporeans voluntarily save quite a lot of money in banks and postal savings above their contributions to the CPF, he said. "It is not as if we are forcing people to save more than they want to."

"Personally, I have never felt that excessive savings is a bad thing provided it doesn't starve the economy," he said. "We have

never starved the economy of funds. It is a lack of projects more than a lack of money that is the problem here."

Hu left open the possibility of the government cutting taxes in the future to return some money to the public.

"That is an option we have available to us to return some money to the public," he said. "With the worldwide trend in reducing direct taxation, we could well want to go further (in cutting taxes)."

He declined to be more specific, although he said that the government's long-term goal remains to reduce taxes to 25 per cent. The basic corporate tax rate stands at 33 per cent. That is also the maximum rate for individuals.

In 1986, Singapore cut the corporate CPF contribution rate to 10 per cent from 25 per cent to give an ailing economy a shot in the arm. It has since been raised back to 12 per cent. The individual contribution rate is 24 per cent. Singapore's long-term aim is to harmonise the two at 20 per cent.

To make use of Singapore's huge pool of funds abroad, the government is trying to encour-

age domestic companies to move some of their more labour-intensive operations overseas.

But because the CPF money is ultimately earmarked for use domestically to pay for workers' retirement, there is a limit to how much can be prudently invested abroad in the interim.

The Government of Singapore Investment Corporation (GIC) manages CPF funds



## Real Madrid bids for 7th championship cup triumph

MADRID (R) — Real Madrid, recovering the form which made them the most feared team in Europe a year ago, have the perfect opportunity to add to their growing confidence on Wednesday when they meet Norwegian champions Moss in a European cup first round second leg tie.

On a night of 49 ties in the three European club soccer competitions, the Spanish champions' trip to Northern Europe is hardly the most spectacular match in prospect as they travel to Scandinavia armed with a 3-0 advantage from the first leg in Spain two weeks ago.

But, in the absence of holders PSV Eindhoven of the Netherlands, who were given a first round bye, and Italian champions AC Milan, who play on Thursday, it is one of the most significant as the star-studded Spanish team embark on their familiar bid for a record seventh championship cup triumph.

A month ago, at the start of the Spanish league campaign, Madrid appeared to be struggling following the mid-summer arrival of West German midfielder Bernd Schuster from rivals Barcelona... and doubts began to creep in about the overall quality of the team.

### Improved performance

A series of consistently improving performances have dispelled all that, however, and last Sunday, orchestrated by the unpredictable and often wayward genius of Schuster, Madrid beat Real Oviedo 3-1, international striker Emilio Butragueno proving his personal return to form after a dismal showing in the finals of the European championship in June, by scoring

twice.

Butragueno, Mexican Hugo Sanchez and Schuster now combine to offer a tantalising prospect in the Madrid attack which should have little trouble in completing a very comfortable aggregate victory to secure a place in the second round.

Neutrals will hope the succeeding draws in the competition will not pair Madrid with Milan, who will be without Dutch international captain Ruud Gullit for their tie against Vitosha Sofia of Bulgaria — Thursday.

Gullit is still recovering from an ankle injury but fellow-Dutchman Marco Van Basten and Frank Rijkaard will play in a Milan team which will not be announced until midfielder Albergo Evani and striker Antonio Virdis report back from Olympic duties. Milan lead 3-0

from the first leg.

Madrid and Milan are likely to be joined by the 1986 champions' cup winners Steaua Bucharest, who start their second leg tie against Sparta Prague in Romania with a 5-1 advantage, and 1987 winners Porto of Portugal, who travel to HJK Helsinki with a 3-0 lead.

Further evidence of Eastern Europe's growing soccer strength, following the Soviet Union's success in the Olympic tournament, is likely to be offered by Spartak Moscow, Gornik Zabrze and Red Star Belgrade.

Spartak travel to Glentoran of Northern Ireland with a 2-0 lead for protection and Gornik to Jeunesse Esch of Luxembourg with a 3-0 advantage while Red Star, 5-0 up from the first leg, are at home to Dundalk of Ireland.

## Tyson goes on rampage

NEW YORK (AP) — Heavyweight champion Mike Tyson flew into a rage and hurled furniture through the windows of his mansion, forcing his wife and mother-in-law to flee, according to reports published Monday.

Tyson's rage Sunday morning was sparked by an interview his wife, actress Robin Givens, and mother-in-law, Ruth Roper, had with Barbara Walters, which aired Friday on ABC's "20/20," said the New York Post and New York Daily News.

In the interview, Givens and Roper portrayed Tyson, 22, as a "scary" and "frightening" person to live with.

Unidentified dispatchers from the Beerside police department and the Somerset county sheriff's office confirmed that

officers had responded to an incident at the house in this northern New Jersey town, according to the News.

The Post said an outraged Tyson hurled a sugar bowl, a fireplace andirons and chairs through the windows of his home. The News said Tyson brandished "an instrument" from the fireplace and ran through the home smashing windows.

### Wife flees

Givens and Roper, apparently unharmed, reportedly fled the house and drove several kilometres to a nearby gas station, where they first phoned Shelly Finkel, a close friend, and then the police.

According to the Post, Tyson stayed in the house for several minutes, then phoned one of his cars and drove to New York City. Hours later, he phoned for a limousine to pick him up after he missed meeting a friend, the

### Tennis ranking

ARLINGTON (R) — The top 20 players in the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) rankings released on Monday:

1. Mats Wilander (Sweden)
2. Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia)
3. Stefan Edberg (Sweden)
4. Andre Agassi (U.S.)
5. Boris Becker (West Germany)
6. Kent Carlsson (Sweden)
7. Pat Cash (Australia)
8. Yannick Noah (France)
9. Tim Mayotte (U.S.)
10. Henri Leconte (France)
11. Jimmy Connors (U.S.)
12. Miloslav Mecir (Czechoslovakia)
13. Brad Gilbert (U.S.)
14. Guillermo Perez-Roldan (Argentina)
15. Thomas Muster (Austria)
16. John McEnroe (U.S.)
17. Andrei Chesnokov (Soviet Union)
18. Jonas Svensson (Sweden)
19. Aaron Krickstein (U.S.)
20. Anders Jarryd (Sweden)

## Barcelona begins preparation for 1992 Olympic Games

SEOUL (AP) — As the Olympic flame died Sunday night, Barcelona's long-sought life as a city of the games was born, and its mayor knew what the next four years will bring.

"It will be a bit complicated," said Mayor Pasqual Maragall, also president of the city's Olympic Organising Committee. "It won't be terrifying, but it will be really complex."

A graduate of New York's new school for social research and a former lecturer on urban economics at Johns Hopkins University, Maragall is well acquainted with what he sees as the focus of his attention until the 1992 Olympics start.

"I begin with money, always," Maragall said, when asked what he talks about in meetings with past organising panels. "That is the main problem. I ask about size. Then I ask about the technical points, TV production for instance."

### Bid in 1924

"Then, of course, I ask about the sports themselves," The International Olympic Committee voted two years ago to stage the '92 games in Barcelona,

a city of 1.7 million on Spain's Mediterranean coast that first bid for the games in 1924.

"I used to tell IOC members, 'we are not only ready, we are ripe,'" Maragall said.

The '24 games went to Paris, home of Pierre de Coubertin, the French nobleman who revived the Olympics in 1896. War, civil strife and a changing world kept Barcelona second best until Oct. 17, 1986, when it won over five other cities.

"That date has become a day of celebration in Barcelona," Maragall said in a briefing with reporters. "And this year, Oct. 8 and 9 will be, too, when I bring the flag back."

That's the Antwerp flag, the big, white, tasseled banner with the five Olympic rings, which has flown over the games since 1920 and is passed along from host city to host city.

Since August 1984, when the summer games in Los Angeles

ended, it has flown over Seoul. (Maragall is in the South Korean capital studying its Olympic organisation, and he said there was at least one area where Barcelona would try to do things differently — security.)

### Security

"I would like it to be a little looser, if possible," Maragall said Saturday. "Security is needed, but it does not have to be so oppressive."

During a visit 62 years ago, Coubertin wrote: "before I came to Barcelona, I thought I knew what a sporting city was." The quote was used prominently in Barcelona's winning bid, and many of the sports facilities at which the French baron marvelled are being modernised for '92, along with several new stadiums and arenas.

In that way, Maragall said, Barcelona was unlike either of the last two summer games' hosts — Los Angeles, where virtually nothing new was built, and Seoul, where state-of-the-art facilities sprang up just to stage the Olympics.

"In Los Angeles, everything was there, and there was no competition (in the bidding). The IOC had to settle for that," he said. "Seoul is different. It is a different world. We are between L.A. and Seoul."

Maragall also said that, while "We are not out to lose money," Barcelona would not aim to match the \$225 million surplus left by Los Angeles.

### \$1 billion budget

"We will not be as commercial as L.A. We don't like it that way," he said. "We will get money from television and sponsorships and if you call that commercial, we are. But we don't think it is right to make as much as you can."

Barcelona projects a \$1 billion budget for the '92 games, compared with \$3.1 billion for Seoul that shrinks to some \$400 million if construction cost are excluded.

As with every Olympics since the 1970s, the bulk of Barcelona's income will come from television rights. Maragall said negotiations with U.S. networks would start next month "and we hope to have a settlement by December."

## Athletes throughout history used stimulants to enhance performance

SEOUL (Agencies) — They come to the Olympics to run faster, jump higher, lift more than anyone before. And in recent years, more and more, they've had a little help from a "friend" — pills, injections or other drug forms.

The Olympic movement was shaken when the International Olympic Committee (IOC) stripped Canadian Ben Johnson of the gold medal he was awarded after his world record-breaking 100-metre dash. A test for anabolic steroids in his system turned up positive.

Drug scandals first knocked Olympic athletes off their victory pedestals at the 1972 summer games in Munich. Today, one Olympic official estimates that 6 per cent of the world's top athletes use banned drugs to im-

prove their performance. Throughout history, athletes have used stimulants or pain killers to enhance their abilities.

INCA runners in pre-Columbian Peru chewed coca leaf. In the 19th century, runners, cyclists and others often took laudanum or strychnine. The Europeans began testing cyclists for amphetamines and other substances in the 1950s, and the IOC instituted its large-scale screening at the 1968 winter games.

One of the first Olympic casualties, an American, was the victim of his team doctors' mistakes.

Rick Demont, a 16-year-old swimmer from California, won the 400-metre freestyle at the 1972 Munich Olympics by a mere hundredth of a second over Australian Brad Cooper. But he

tested positive for ephedrine and was disqualified.

The reason: the American doctors had not realised that an anti-asthma drug taken by Demont since childhood contained the banned substance.

At those same games, the IOC testers found the prohibited drug coramine, a stimulant, in the system of cyclist Aad Van Den Hoek, and stripped the bronze medal from his four-man Dutch squad in the team time trial event.

Four years later, ephedrine again tripped up an Olympian.

Galina Kulakova, a great Soviet cross-country skier, won a bronze medal in the 5-kilometre Nordic event at the 1976 Innsbruck games, but was disqualified because she used a nasal spray containing ephedrine. She was allowed to compete in other events, however, and won a gold and a bronze.

Later that year, at the 1976 Montreal Olympics, tougher and more precise IOC screening decimated the weightlifting ranks. One Polish and two Bulgarian medal winners were stripped of their medals for drug use, and four other lifting competitors, including Americans Philip Gripaldi and Mark Cameron, were also disqualified.

At the 1980 Moscow Olympics, boycotted by most Western countries, organisers said no athletes tested positive for drug use — a finding met skeptically by many observers. One big winner, East German woman shot putter Iona Slupianek, who broke the Olympic record in Moscow, had been

forced to sit out an earlier season when she was caught taking steroids.

In Los Angeles in 1984, games boycotted by the Soviet bloc, officials disqualified 11 athletes for drug use.

One was Swedish wrestler Thomas Johansson, who lost the gold medal to American Jeff Blatnick in the super heavyweight class, only to be stripped later of his silver because he tested positive for steroids.

Finnish distance runner Martti Vainio was another casualty in 1984. He fought to the end in the 10,000-metre race, coming in behind gold medalist Alberto Cova of Italy, but later lost his silver because traces of an anabolic steroid were found.

At this year's winter games, in Calgary, Alberta, the steroid scandal touched a new sport, ice hockey. Poland's best player, Jaroslav Mikovicki, failed the test and was barred.

Some specialists say that at this point "doping" by athletes may be getting beyond control.

Said Dr. Robert Voy, medical director of the U.S. Olympic Training Center, "the only sports we've found no drug abuse in is women's field hockey and figure skating."

But the IOC President, Juan Antonio Samaranch, said the Johnson disqualification means the Olympic movement is making progress against the drug threat.

"It shows that the IOC was right in the firm stand it has adopted to keep the games clean," he said.

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

#### WHO NEEDS THE WINNING TRUMP?

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH  
♠ 9 8  
♥ Q 8 6 4  
♦ A 7 6 3  
♣ J 3

WEST  
♠ 10 6 5 4 3 2  
♥ K 5  
♦ K 8 4  
♣ 4 2

EAST  
♠ A Q 7  
♥ 3  
♦ 10 5 2  
♣ K Q 10 8 5

SOUTH  
♠ K J  
♥ A J 10 7 2  
♦ Q J 9  
♣ A 7 6

The bidding:  
1 NT Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
2 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Four of ♠

Winning tricks is not an unmixed blessing. If you can cash enough tricks to make or beat a contract, that is fine. But declarer can put losing a trick to good use if he can make the enemy take it at his convenience, not theirs.

South's decision to accept his partner's game invitation was questionable. He could not be sure the

fifth heart would be all that crucial, and he should have downgraded his side holding. However, he justified his optimism with some good play.

West led a spade to his partner's ace. East shifted to the king of clubs and, when that was allowed to hold, continued with the queen. Declarer took his ace of clubs and successfully ran the queen of diamonds.

While a successful trump finesse would have guaranteed the contract, declarer decided he had a better line. He cashed the king of spades and ace of trumps, in case the king was singleton, then ruffed his remaining club (West chose to discard a spade, but that did not affect the play.) With the groundwork for an end play completed, declarer exited a with trump. If East turned up with the king, declarer intended finessing the nine on the diamond return. As it was, West was on lead and he had a choice of losing options. A diamond would run round to declarer's jack, and a spade would allow declarer to ruff in dummy and discard a diamond from hand. Either way the rest of the tricks were in the bag.

Jordan Times  
Tel: 667171-6

## Olympics may adopt tennis permanently

SEOUL (R) — The guardians of tennis are confident their sport has passed its Olympic trial and earned the right to a permanent place in the games, despite poor support from the top male players in Seoul.

"The vibes I get from the International Olympic Committee are rather positive, to say the least," said International Tennis Federation (ITF) President Philippe Chatrier. "I feel reasonably confident that we have passed the test."

The test was to see how the sport, with its professional players, would fare on its return to the Olympics after a 64-year gap.

Judgement on whether to include it in the 1992 Barcelona games will be made by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) next year.

The biggest criticism of the Seoul tennis tournament has been the shortage of top names in the men's event. World number one Mats Wilander and West German Boris Becker, both scheduled to come, pulled out days before the games with injuries.

Czechoslovak exile Ivan Lendl, waiting for his American citizenship to be formalised, had no country to represent and former Wimbledon champion Pat Cash of Australia pleaded other

commitments.

But Wilander's Swedish compatriot Stefan Edberg, the world number three, did attend as did seven of the top 10 women including Grand Slam champion Steffi Graf. Chatrier predicted more top players would follow their example if they had the chance to go to Barcelona next time.

"In four years it will be a must," Chatrier said. "Television is going to make tennis so important. We have two or three billion spectators here — even for all our Grand Slam tournaments that we love we don't reach that point by

a long way."

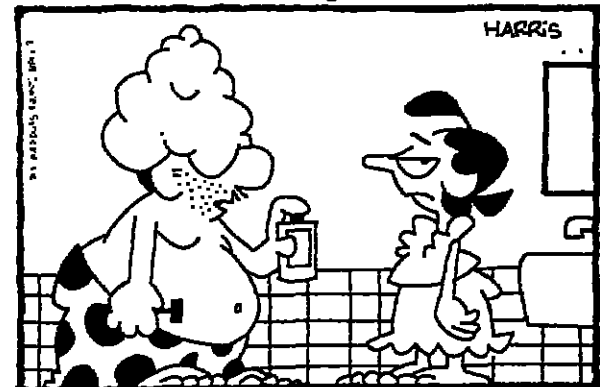
Chatrier, the driving force behind the campaign to get tennis readmitted after a rift between the ITF and the IOC in 1924, faced opposition from some IOC members when the question of allowing professionals to participate arose.

"Some die-hards were there in the IOC and they fought for the concept of amateurism, ignoring the fact that the (Track and Field) athletes are making millions of dollars," Chatrier said.

But Chatrier found an ally in IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch.

### THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"I like being taller, even if it's only for a few minutes every morning."

### HOROSCOPE NOT RECEIVED

#### THE Daily Crossword

by Avery P. Bromfield

ACROSS

- 1 Conceal
- 2 Key
- 3 Inspiral one
- 4 High: pret.
- 5 Literary device
- 6 Spread
- 7 Musical instrument
- 8 Rabbit
- 9 Where kids play
- 10 Post Heinrich
- 11 nests
- 12 Small arrow
- 13 Release
- 14 Merry-go-rounds
- 15 Amish and aye
- 16 Colleen
- 17 Tore
- 18 Sweetest
- 19 Vine
- 20 Just claims: abbr.
- 21 Sword handle
- 22 Of life
- 23 Chemists
- 24 Smooth and shining
- 25 "Gloria"
- 26 Jewels or jewelry
- 27 Uneducated
- 28 Pled
- 29 Tell about the past
- 30 Cupid
- 31 Where kids splash
- 32 Ponies
- 33 Occurrence
- 34 On the (disagreeing)
- 35 Was aware
- 36 Flaxes
- 37 Allegation

DOWN

- 1 Mercator
- 2 Inter
- 3 Gatz
- 4 Generosity
- 5 Divided in two
- 6 Play
- 7 Knowledge
- 8 Insects
- 9 Ship's chain
- 10 Puzzles
- 11 Uneducated
- 12 Thin
- 13 Easy gait
- 14 Think
- 15 Wolf herring
- 16 Deprive of weapons
- 17 Hard — crack
- 18 Assume
- 19 Marble
- 20 "Tin Tin"
- 21 "an Rose" (Pia)
- 22 Nook
- 23 Playground
- 24 Item
- 25 de France
- 26 Candy on a stick
- 27 Mr. in Bonn
- 28 "Of Thee"
- 29 Teeter-totter
- 30 Cause to recall
- 31 Coins
- 32 up (animate)
- 33 Golf club
- 34 Speak wildly
- 35 First garden
- 36 Psyche
- 37 Bird shelter
- 38 A Lancaster
- 39 Mace

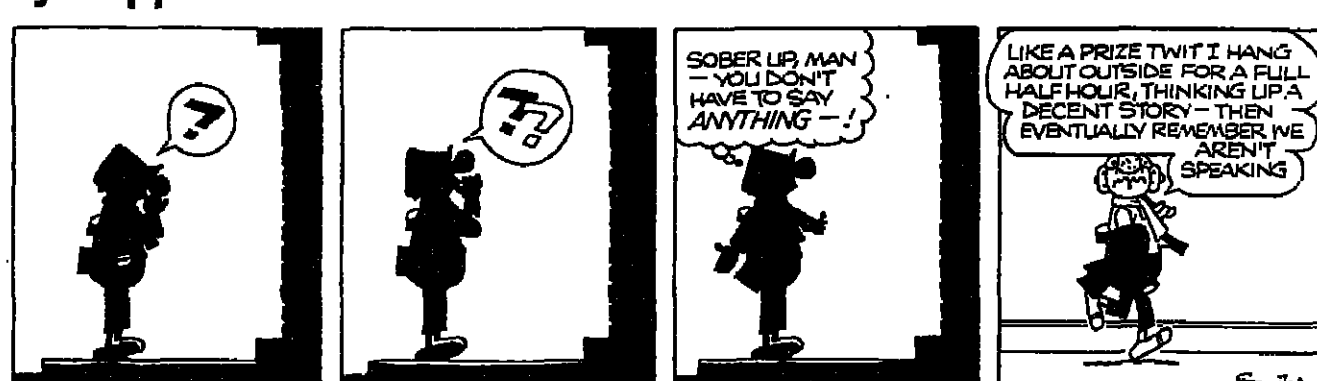
### Peanuts



### Mutt'n' Jeff



### Andy Capp



### JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SUGIE

THALC

UMDIBE

RETHOX

Answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumbles: WHEEL LOFTY BYWORD HOOKED  
Answer: How the bull showed deference to his mate — HE "KOW-TOWED"



## Ethnic violence flares anew in Pakistani city

HYDERABAD (Agencies) — A magistrate was gunned down at his home Tuesday as ethnic violence increased in Hyderabad, a government official said.

At least 270 people have been killed in the southern city and the country's largest city, Karachi, in five days of bloody clashes between the Mohajir community and Sindh separatists seeking independence for the southern Sindh province.

Najib Piracha, deputy-commissioner of Hyderabad, said a Sindh magistrate was waiting for a taxi when an identified gunman opened fire.

Meanwhile, police have detained about 150 people in their investigation of the bloodiest ethnic violence in the country's history, the official Pakistan Times reported.

The newspaper said foreign nationals were among those arrested, but they were not identified. Last Friday, gunmen in about 10 vehicles sprayed Hyderabad homes, marketplaces, offices and schools, killing 170 people,

according to official figures. The majority of the dead were Mohajirs. Retaliatory rioting in Karachi, 160 kilometres to the south, has killed about 100, mostly Sindhis.

The army has been patrolling both cities in armoured personnel carriers. Hyderabad's Mohajir Mayor, Aftab Sheikh, dismissed official death figures, saying last Friday's rampage left 250 people dead. A curfew, clamped on the city after the shooting spree, has remained in effect except for periodic lapses to give residents a chance to buy food.

Eight people died Monday and seven were injured Tuesday during curfew breaks, government officials said. The magistrate's death came during the curfew.

Sheikh, who was a victim of an assassination attempt last July, was shot seven times. Now, he says he is a prisoner in his own

home, afraid to step outside. But he refuses to resign.

"I'm committed to a political group of people (Mohajirs) and a community," he said. "Now it's a question of prestige. I can't resign."

Sindh separatists were arrested in connection with the assassination attempt and the death of a municipal councillor.

Meanwhile, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan ordered police roadblocks around both Hyderabad and Karachi.

After visiting the two cities Monday, Ishaq Khan said the 24-hour roadblocks were being set up to contain further violence as well as search for suspects in the killings. The army will back up the police, he said.

The militant Sindhis are members of the Jeay Sindh movement.

The Mohajirs, who comprise more than 40 per cent of the provincial population, have formed the Mohajir Quami movement to seek recognition as a fifth nationality in addition to Pakistan's Sindhis, Punjabis, Baluchis and Pathans.



Korea University students battle riot police last week after staging a violent demonstration demanding the release of a student leader at the height of the Olympic Games in Seoul.

## With Olympics over, Roh to focus on Korean unity

SEOUL (AP) — Hailing the Olympics as a major turning point, President Roh Tae-Woo said Tuesday he would launch new efforts to reunite the Korean Peninsula and build full democracy.

Roh, in a major address to the National Assembly, also said he would keep an election promise of letting voters decide on how well the government has kept its promise of introducing democracy. But he did not say what form the assessment would take.

The Olympics, which ended Sunday, were a major success for South Korea and proof of its standing as an advanced nation, Roh said. The success of the

games would help provide impetus for further progress, he said.

"We are opening a new chapter of history in which Korea should achieve both unification and prosperity and emerge as a major player on the world scene in the 21st century," Roh said.

Roh, in the hour-long national television speech, announced a budget for 1989 of \$27 billion, an 11 per cent increase.

Saying it was time to overcome the problems and divisions of the past, Roh called for a major effort to complete the task of building a democratic system and sharing the nation's prosperity. Roh stressed his determination

to end the bitter confrontation with communist North Korea and to seek ways to reunite the divided peninsula. He said he would present a new plan shortly on ways to build ties with the North, but gave no details.

"Our goal is to build a unified country so that the national community can prosper and develop forever," Roh said.

Roh repeated an offer made in July to visit Pyongyang for a summit meeting with North Korean President Kim Il Sung to discuss "all pending issues."

The two Koreas are to resume talks Oct. 13 on trying to reduce tension, although talks in August failed to make any progress.

## Rangoon edges towards normality

RANGOON (R) — Rangoon began to look something like a normal city Tuesday as people continued to go back to work and Burmese army patrols went about removing evidence of seven weeks of rebellion.

Streets lined with army petrol pumps and army trucks were doing a brisk business.

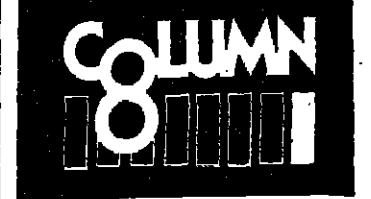
Strikes in virtually every industry and government department ended in Burma Monday under threats of dismissal and imprisonment from the military government.

Many soldiers were on the streets busily removing anti-government posters from trees, lamp posts and buildings. Army loudhailer trucks circulated through the city telling citizens to do likewise.

The strikes started in mid-August after the army turned its guns on student protesters, killing thousands in Rangoon, according to doctors. Accompanying demonstrations involving hundreds of thousands lasted until Sept. 18, when the army reasserted itself and seized state power.

The army imposed a curfew and banned public gatherings. It ordered everyone back to work by Oct. 3 and said those who did not obey would be dismissed and those advocating further strikes would be thrown in jail.

It enforced its orders by shooting down more than a thousand people, according to dissidents, doctors and diplomats.



## Brazilian soaps cover the world

RABAT (R) — Brazil covers the world — 128 countries at the last count — with a new kind of soap opera that holds many millions of television viewers in thrall. The seemingly endless Brazilian serials have ousted American sagas like "Dallas" or "Dynasty" from the top of the popularity charts in the Third World. They have also conquered the European market including the Soviet Union and, in a major breakthrough, have recently appeared in China after being screened in most parts of Asia. Brazilian officials say. In Arab countries like Algeria and Morocco where the soaps are screened at peak viewing periods, Brazilian products have displaced Egyptian soaps in popularity. Algerian television critic Al Hadi Haddad said Brazilian soap operas were "a world-wide phenomenon" and extremely popular in Algeria even though they were dubbed in French, not Arabic.

## Pushing up to world record

LONDON (AP) — Paul Lynch, a karate black belt holder, claimed Monday to have done 32,753 push ups in a day, a new world record. "I hope I never have to do another one again," Lynch panted minutes after his supervised performance in south London. Lynch, 27, said he attempted the feat after Jeff Warwick of the United States completed 33,600 push ups in June to capture his previous title of 32,583. The Londoner, who teaches self-defence, said he made the record Sunday with just 10 minutes to spare of the 24 hours allowed under Guinness Book of World Records rules. Lynch said he discovered his push-up ability during karate training.

## Killer crocodile protected

DARWIN, Australia (AP) — Aboriginal elders Monday invoked tribal laws to protect a crocodile that killed a member of their tribe, telling police to stop hunting the reptile because it is sacred. Police reported that aboriginal clans were holding a corroboree — a tribal meeting for men only — after a 25-year-old Aborigine of the Gumatj tribe in the Northern Territory was found bitten in half at a pond. The meeting was to decide the crocodile's fate, and the elders told police not to hunt until a decision is made. The victim, who was not identified, was believed to have been attacked while camping alone about 16 kilometres from the mouth of the Cato River, which is inhabited by saltwater crocodiles. An autopsy was to be carried out in Darwin on the upper half of his body and police wanted to hunt crocodiles in an attempt to find the body's lower half. The hunting would have place on an aboriginal reservation where federal police have no jurisdiction.

## Burnett helps fight alcoholism

MOSCOW (AP) — A U.S. actress in Moscow to help the Soviet Union fight its alcoholism problem said Sunday a phone-in programme taught her that the disease makes no distinction between citizens of the two superpowers. "The only difference is the language," Carole Burnett told reporters during an informal meeting sponsored by the Soviet-U.S. joint conference on alcoholism and drug addiction. "The problems are the same. The feelings are the same. The love is the same," she said. Burnett, daughter of two alcoholics and the mother of a daughter who struggled with drug addiction, arrived in Moscow Friday to share her experiences with drug and alcohol abuse.

## First Elvis record

NEW YORK (AP) — A high school friend of Elvis Presley said Monday he has the king's first recording, a highly sought two-song disc Presley made for his mother in 1953. Edwin S. Leek Jr., a retired airline pilot, said in a telephone interview that Elvis left the record at Leek's grandmother's house in Memphis 25 years ago. "I saw him a few years later in Chicago, when he was first starting to make it, and I said, 'I still have that first record of yours. It's going to be worth a lot of money some day.'"

## Chilean envoy to Jordan expects 'yes' in referendum

By Najwa Najjar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Despite mounting opposition and predictions that President Augusto Pinochet will be defeated in Wednesday's plebiscite, Chilean Ambassador to Jordan Carlos Derbsch predicts that the vote will be 55 per cent in favour of the strongman general ruling for another eight years.

Between six and six and a half million voters (85-90 per cent of those eligible to vote) will be at the voting booths from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. to answer to the "yes" or "no" referendum on whether the Chileans want Pinochet to stay on, according to Derbsch.

The ambassador believes that more than 50 per cent of those voting will vote "yes". He cited a recent Gallup poll which indicated that 48.1 per cent of eligible voters favour Pinochet while 40 per cent are siding with the opposition. The remaining 11 per cent are indecisive, according to the poll.

The Chilean government has conducted a survey showing simi-

lar results.

Asked about surveys which showed support of Pinochet to be only 20 per cent and double the figure for the opposition, Derbsch said: "Those polls are politically oriented" and therefore cannot be upheld on their own merit.

Similarly, Derbsch does not think the stand of the 26 political parties has any serious impact on the referendum. Of the 26, 11 support Pinochet and 15 support the opposition.

"Their (tendencies) do not mean much since only 300,000 people are members of the political parties," he said. "Party members are not representative of the people's leanings since anyone who believes or supports a party can join it," Derbsch said. He said he believes that most of the Chilean people do not feel represented.

The division of opinions among the parties on the referendum, Derbsch says, is part of the Chilean democracy. "If Pinochet is a dictator, like he is said to be, then he would not hold a referendum, he would just stay in power," he said.

If the majority of the voters votes "yes" Wednesday, then Pinochet will begin a new term on March 11, 1989, and will call for parliamentary elections Dec. 11, 1989, to elect a legislative congress. This will replace the present government junta — the legislative arm of the military government. Congress will take office March 11, 1990 and on that date the junta will be dissolved.

But, if the referendum produces a majority "no" vote, presidential and congressional elections will take place Dec. 11, 1989. Pinochet will stay in office until March 11, 1990 until the new president and congress assume power on the same day.

First results of the referendum are expected to be announced at 9:00 p.m. Wednesday and the final results five to six hours later. Derbsch said the final results would be double-checked by a scrutinising college. A week later the official results will be announced. "Usually with a 200 to 300 vote difference with the final result announced earlier," he said.

## Kaunda: No summit in Zambia this week

LUSAKA (R) — President Kenneth Kaunda said Tuesday no African summit was planned in Zambia this week.

"There is no summit here at all," Kaunda told a West German television crew in an interview attended by local reporters. "The speculation does not make sense."

In a flurry of regional summitry spun off from Angola-Namibia peace talks, there have been a series of reports since Saturday that African leaders planned to meet in Lusaka Thursday and Friday.

Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko, who met South African President P.W. Botha Saturday and was one of the sources for the reports, told his country's news agency AZAP that Botha would be among those attending a Lusaka meeting.

South Africa denied it, although its state-run news media said a meeting of black African leaders would take place.

Kaunda said Tuesday that Angola, Gabon and Zimbabwe had agreed last year that Zambia should organise a summit to look at the problem of Angola but "the meeting I was asked to organise has nothing to do with Botha."

Kaunda ruled out a meeting with Botha on Zambian soil until "certain things are done."

"He (Botha) is going to have it very expensive to meet us on Zambian soil because I would like to see that South Africa leaves Angola and Namibia alone," said Kaunda, chairman of the six frontline states confronting South Africa.

"When he has had elections in Namibia I will organise a summit," he said.

As Botha was visiting Mobutu in Zaire last weekend, a parallel summit took place in Gabon attended by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the presidents of Congo and Gabon.

## Successful shuttle trip signals 'new space era'

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California (R) — The space shuttle Discovery made a flawless landing on a dry lake bed Monday amid cheers from almost 500,000 spectators and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) declarations that America is entering a new space era.

"We did it," exuberant shuttle commander Frederick Hauck declared as he strode down the gangway waving a American flag. His words ended the first manned U.S. space mission since the explosion of the shuttle Challenger 32 months ago killed seven astronauts, plunged the United States into mourning and put its space programme in jeopardy.

Waiting to greet Hauck and his crew was Vice President George Bush, the Republican presidential nominee.

He warmly shook hands and gave the thumbs up sign at the foot of the gangway before posing with the crew before television cameras. All but drowned out by the cheers and whistles from spectators gathered on the rock-hard Rogers dry lake at Edwards Air Force Base. Bush told the astronauts: "It's just great. It's a great day for our country."

After dropping safely 75 kilometres through a heat barrier and generating friction with the atmosphere of 1,300 centigrades — one of the most dangerous parts of the mission — Discovery arrived over the California coast.

It arrived with a double supersonic bang.

Discovery was in space for four days, one hour and eight seconds.

## Strauss' demise strengthens Kohl's hand

BONN (R) — The death of Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss, one of West Germany's most influential political figures, will strengthen Chancellor Helmut Kohl's authority in Bonn's governing coalition, experts say.

Strauss's political career spanned West Germany's existence since 1949. He had stints as defence and federal finance minister, led the Christian Social Union (CSU) Party for 27 years and was premier of his home state for 10 years.

His CSU Party, exerted a conservative influence on the three-party coalition, out of proportion to its size compared to Kohl's more moderate Christian Democrats (CDU).

Kohl could not retain a gov-

erning majority without the CSU, the CDU's Bavarian sister party, but Strauss's death Monday at the age of 73 provided Kohl with an opportunity to get a firmer grip on the six-year-old coalition.

Some coalition sources said there were fears Kohl might try to punish the CSU, which has three ministers in the cabinet, for Strauss's repeated criticism of the chancellor as an allegedly indecisive leader.

But others said that while Kohl's authority was bound to rise, he would avoid exploiting the CSU's new weakness in the interest of harmony within the coalition.

"Franz Josef Strauss was a mighty figure. There are no equals," a senior CSU official said.

Strauss died in a Regensburg hospital of heart and circulatory failure two days after he collapsed during a hunting trip.

Kohl's government ordered flags lowered to half-mast across the country and church bells rang continuously in the Bavarian capital Munich.

CSU sources said the state funeral would be held in Munich's cathedral Friday and Strauss would be buried the next day in a private family ceremony.

Strauss was the last prominent active politician in West Germany to have begun his career the day the republic came into being, entering the new Federal Parliament in 1949.

He oversaw West Germany's

rearmament in the 1950s and early 1960s as defence minister under Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. In the late 1960s he was finance minister in the so-called grand coalition of all the major parties.

His ambition to cap his career by taking over the Foreign Ministry was thwarted by widely popular liberal Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who has held the post since 1974.

But Strauss often travelled abroad on self-styled diplomatic missions more or less on behalf of the Bonn government. He knew many of the world's most prominent statesmen, including U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

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## Hirohito given another transfusion

TOKYO (AP) — Japan's Emperor or Hirohito was given another blood transfusion Tuesday as he continued to watch television and receive guests at his bedside, palace officials said.

The 87-year-old Hirohito, who fell ill Sept. 19 after internal bleeding caused him to vomit blood, was in stable condition. He received a 200 cubic centimetres (cc) blood transfusion Tuesday afternoon following a small discharge of blood from his bowels Monday night, Iwao Miyao, vice grand steward of the Imperial Household Agency, told reporters.

Hirohito, the world's longest-reigning monarch alive, "felt well when he woke up Tuesday morning," Kenji Maeda, head of general affairs division of the Imperial Household Agency, told reporters.

Doctors have been transfusing blood into the emperor that has no white corpuscles to fight anaemia and compensate for his blood loss.

So far, Hirohito has received 5,200 cc of blood during his health crisis, more than his body's normal amount of blood.

The Asahi Shimbun quoted sources close to palace doctors as saying checks on the emperor's blood showed "no adverse effects" from a large hemorrhage he suffered Saturday but he was still suffering from high temperature and high blood pressure.

The Asahi report said palace physicians are trying to increase protein and glucose in intravenous feeding.

Hirohito has been unable to eat or drink for over two weeks, except for five or six spoonfuls of porridge and small fragments of ice.

Palace officials have refused to confirm or deny news reports that the emperor has cancer, saying such reports were inappropriate as he fought his illness.



A Japanese mother and her children pray in front of the Imperial Palace in Tokyo for the recovery of Emperor Hirohito.

## French fashion designers toddle into nurseries

By Barbara Bright  
Reuters

PARIS — High fashion, French style, has crept into the nursery.

A Christian Dior hand-embroidered christening gown is a classic choice for royal babies, while sweatsuits and colourful coordinates from designers like Sonia Rykiel and Kenzo are the latest things for the younger set.

Just as French designers often set the trends in ready-wear for men and women, the label "made in France" has a special cachet for babies.

At least seven of Paris's big-name high fashion designers now have an infant or children's line, and brands that French consumers consider medium to upper-range — Petit Bateau, Absorba, Catimini and Trotinet — are rated top of the line in other countries, according to industry sources.

"Our baby clothes have a high fashion authority in foreign markets," said Jean-Paul Loizeau, a spokesman for Groupe Enfanté, the French children's clothing industry.

Christian Dior is the acknowledged grandfather of deluxe outfits for children, and still specialises in classic French designs such as knee-length velvet trousers for boys and taffeta dresses with hand-smocked yokes and lace-trimmed petticoats for girls.

The original idea at Dior's baby boutique, which opened in 1967 as Paris's first designer shop for children, was to create gift items that would attract doting grandparents, godparents and aunts. The shop's top sellers are its bath line for babies in white towelling, with pink or blue-edged robes for 620 francs (\$95) and a 170-franc (\$27) bib with the baby Dior insignia.

The metre-long silk baptismal gown, tiered with lace ruffles and embroidered by hand, bears a price-tag of 20,250 francs (\$3,215) a cheaper version comes in fine cotton.

The baby gift idea expanded into custom-made fashions for children up to 12 years old, with new collections each winter and summer.

Dior's success led other designers into the field. The latest is Japanese designer Kenzo, who established a children's line last October and next year will bring out a baby collection.

A French fashion trade journal said "Kenzo associates amazing colours, spots and stripes... you get the feeling he wants to educate children, teach them what real elegance is."

Rykiel's children's clothes, available since 1984, are more for tom-boys, which Rykiel, named one of the world's most elegant women, insists she was

as a child. Her specialty is knits, with sweat and tee-shirts, and rounded silhouettes for dresses and one-piece suits, with plenty of pockets.

Rykiel and Chantal Thomass, influenced by Japanese designs, helped introduce black for babies.

Marc Bourgoignie, export director for Absorba, one of France's best-known mass-market manufacturers, said they layette collection has black for fashion but is still 80 per cent in pastels.

Black, along with purple and green, has now become almost a classic fashion colour for babies, said Couli Jobert, creative director at the Nelly Roby design studio, which sets trends for several top baby and children's labels.

But baby fashion for next season, she said, will return to closer-to-the-body shapes and traditional pastels.

"Fashion for babies and children is related to a style of life. People who grew up in the colourful, anything goes late-60s and 70s wanted the same bright clothes for their children," said Jobert.

"Now there's a return to tradition... and those who never wore the classic styles are keen to see them on their kids."

been a fixture in children's clothes for a decade and were here to stay, she added.

Competition

Another trend for French manufacturers, who face stiff competition from fast-growing West German and Japanese industries, was a bid to reduce prices by having some work done at cheaper rates in northern Africa and Asia, said Loizeau.

"We have a good image," he explained, "but people travel more and more. Maybe it's less important that fashion is typically French, but it has a competitive price."

In northern Europe, for example, where birth rates are down, French sales have fallen, although West Germany is still the second-most important export market with 15 per cent.

Sales are still good in Mediterranean markets such as Italy, at 20 per cent, and Spain, "where the child is king," he said.

French imports represent some 10 to 15 per cent of the baby clothes sold in the American market, said Loizeau.

He said some 150 to 200 export manufacturers had a business turnover last year of 9.6 billion francs (\$1.5 billion).